# The Boston Weekly Globe.

BOSTON. TUESDAY MORNING, WARCH 1, 1892.

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NEW RATES TO AGENTS

For Balance of Year.

SEND NOW

FREE WOOL.

Reduction of the Tax.

Followed by Opinion That the Present Law is Good.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.—The reports of the majority and minority of the House committee on ways and means, to accompany the Springer wool bill, will be presented to

The majority report was prepared by Springer, and the minority report by Mr. Burrows of Michigan.

the House tomorrow.

The majority report says the McKinley bill was passed with enormous rates of duties, many of them prohibitory and all unreasonably high.

"There can be no good reason," says the report, "for maintaining such high taxes upon articles which are so necessary to the health and comfort of the people. A peculiar feature of these rates is that owing to the high rates per pound and per square yard added to the ad valorem rates, the duties were highest upon the cheaper grades of goods worn by the masses of the people and lowest upon the high-priced goods worn by

lowest upon the high-priced goods worn by those in better circumstances."

"Twenty-five per cent.," comments the report, "was all the protection that the wool manufacturers in 1867 asked in order to enable them to compete successfully with their toreign rivals; but it seems in the case of woollen goods, as in all others, the amount of protection required increases from year to year. As the industries get older and better established more protection is demanded."

The report proceeds to show that, while it is claimed the specific duties imposed on woollen goods by the McKinley law were merely compensatory, careful examination will show that the specific duties are in fact highly protected, and in many cases, prohibitive.

The rates proposed in the bill submitted, the report says, are fixed with due regard to the labor, cost of production and to the necessities of consumers. The lowest rates are placed upon goods upon which the least labor has been bestowed and which are consumed by the greatest number of people.

The Effect of High Tariffs

The Effect of High Tariffs

on wool and woollen goods is reviewed with the object of showing that since we in-augurated in 1867 the policy of high protective tariffs on wool and woollens disastrous results have followed to growers, manufacturers and consumers. The report

Says:
"In 1868 there were 6,730,000 sheep in Ohio; in 1870 the number had fallen to 4,928,000, in 1880 to 4,080,000, in 1883 to 5,050,000; in 1890 there were only 3,943,000 reported, while in 1891 the number was given at 4,061,000.
Similar results took place in all the other States east of the Missouri and Mississippi

States east of the sussour and assessing rivers.

The increase in the number of sheep in the United States has been in States west of those rivers or in localities where there was a free range upon the public domain. There were in the whole United States in 1868 nearly 39,000,000 sheep. There are now only 43,000,000, an increase of 4,439,000 in 24 years.

In 1867 there were only 38,000,000 pounds of wool imported into the United States,

In 1897 there were only 38,000,000 pounds of wool imported into the United States, which was 19 per cent. only of the wool consumed in this country. In 1891 there were 129,000,000 pounds of wool imported, which was 30.8 per cent. of the total consumption of the country.

The wool growers of 1867 believed the imposition of high tariffs on wool would secure them the control of the home market. The result proves how greatly they were mistaken. Moreover, wool has steadily declined in price from 1867, when it was worth 62 cents per pound in currency, to the present time.

can be per pound in currency, to the present time.

The McKinley act increased duty on wool an average of one cent a pound. The result has been a fall in price of two to three cents a pound instead of a rise in price. After 25 years of experiment the result has been a reduction of one-half in the number of sheep in the States east of the Mississippi and Missouri rivers, and a reduction of one-half in the price of wool.

The manufacturers of woollen goods, says the report, are

the report, are

Divided in Opinion as to whether wool should be placed upon the free list; but all concede the great disadvantage to which American woollen manufacturers are subjected by reason of the

The census statement shows that if we deduct the idle establishments (271) and the

2602 woollen establishments in active operation in 1890. This shows a decrease of 70 since 1880.

Woollen establishments have increased in Pennsylvania, New York, New Jersey and in the New England States, but as a rule there has been a falling off in woollen establishments between 1880 and 1890 in the Southern States and States west of the Alleghany mountains.

The report declares that with a high protective tariff on the raw material, and compensatory and high ad valorem duties on the finished product, the products limited to the home market, woollen manufacturers cannot even hope to increase their produc-

tions beyond the annual increase of populations beyond the annual increase of population.

In report says: "Woollen goods, or goods composed in whole or in part of wool, are articles of universal consumption in this country. The existing law imposes an average tax of 91 per cent. on such goods when imported. Just how much this protection increases the cost of domestic goods to American consumers cannot be ascertained with accuracy.

"As all persons are compelled to use woollen goods, all are compelled to pay the increased cost by reason of the tariff. This exaction is taken from the many for the benefit of the few.

"Notwithstanding the high protection accorded manufacturers of woollen goods, the quality of such goods has deteriorated from

corded manufacturers of woollen goods, the quality of such goods has deteriorated from year to year since the discovery of machin-

For Converting Woollen Rags into substitutes for wool. In 1860 there were in this country 30 shoddy establishments, with an annual production of

"The shoddy produced in the United pounds. The scoured wool produced in that year amounted to only 92.000.000 pounds.

"It thus appears that the high protective tariff on wool has forced manufacturers to use a cheaper material than wool; and the competition which now threatens mostly the wool producers of the country comes from the 94 establishments manufacturing shoddy in the United States rather than from wool grown in Australia and South shoddy in the United States rather than shoddy in the United States rather than the shody in Australia and South

from wool grown in Australia and South America."

A comparison is then made of prices of wool in the United States and England, from 1866 to the present time. The figures are given by S. N. D. North, secretary of the National Association of Wool Manufacturers at Boston and special agent of the census office in charge of wool statistics. Mr. North made the comparison by taking the prices of Ohio medium washed wool and Port Philip fleece, an Australian wool of substantially the same quality.

The Boston prices between 1866 and 1879, when specie payments were resumed in the United States, were reduced to a gold basis. These statistics show that the London and Boston prices have varied very little from year to year. The report says that domestic wool is confined to a limited market. Its only purchasers are American manufacturers. They purchase only what they can use to advantage.

urers. They purchase only what they can use to advantage.

A high protective tariff on wool has the effect of limiting the demand for American wools, as under such tariffs neither domestic wools nor domestic manfactures of wool can be exported and sold at a profit; and that amount only of domestic wool will be purchased and consumed which will be required to mix with the foreign wool, which must be used to produce the required quality and quantity of goods to supply the home market.

quality and quantity of goods to supply the home market.

As free sugar has increased the consumption of sugar in 1891 over 1890 24 per cent. the report looks for at least an equal increase in the consumption of woollen goods if the bill passes. The report says that nearly \$6,000,000 a year of revenue would be lost through admitting raw wool free. It is not possible to tell just what would be the effect of the reductions on woollen goods.

Reductions of duties would cheapen the price to consumers, and thus largely increase consumption. Increased consumption would call for increased consumption would call for increased home manufacture as well as temporarily at least, enlarged importations. But it is impossible to estimate accurately the effect upon revenues of changes in tariff duties.

The report, however, declares that any reduction of public income by the passage

of this bill, will be far more than balanced by the healthy decrease in public expen-Majority and Minority Reports on Springer's Bill.

disture.

"By substituting it," it says, "in Mr. Jefferson's well-known phrase 'economy for taxation,' we shall run no risk of causing a deficit in the revenue of the government while lifting a grievous load of taxation from some of the plain necessaries of life."

The Minority Report Cogent Arguments for the Repeal or says that from both wool growers and wool manufacturers there comes almost unanimous sentiment that the law may be permitted to stand as it is.

Within the year that has passed since the esent law was enacted, the flocks of the United States have increased more than 5,500,000 sheep, and under any assurance of its permanence this increase will convene the shadow of the permanence of

the supply of wool needed for the clothing of our people.

Fifty years as Europe produced 94 per cent of the wool she consumed, and Australia, the Cape colonies and South America, who produce more than half the to al production of 2,000,000 pounds, were not reckoned as factors in the supply. The abnormal development has produced a glut in the supply under which prices had rapidly fallen.

American wools have necessarily sympathized with

This Universal Decline, out the wool tariff has kept the price of domestic wool above the level of foreign wool by nearly the full amount of the duty, and it has protected our own clip from the inrestricted influx of the surplus of the

and it has protected our own clip from the unrestricted influx of the surplus of the foreign supply.

The moment that the barrier is removed the extinction of our flocks will follow with startling rapidity. It does not mean cheaper wool for the masses, but it does mean the wiping out of great properties, the curtailment of our industrial resources, and is a savage blow aimed at our agriculturists. The minority accuse the maiority of arguing in the same breath that the wool tariff makes wool cheaper for the farmer and dearer for the manufacturer.

If, say the minority, they would remove the duty to cheapen wool to the manufacturer, then they injure the farmer. If they would remove the duty to increase the price to the farmer, then they injure the manufacturer.

The minority also assert that a double discrimination is proposed against the domestic wool grower by making scoured wool free and thus letting in a wool on which ocean freight rates will give a great advantage to the foreigner over the American. The minority report denies that the use of shoddy is stimulated by the duty on wool. It says that free trade England annually consumes a vastly greater relative quantity of this adulterant than the United States.

The boon of free wool is called a delusion and a snare, for the woollend uties are reduced far below those found necessary in cotton and silk industries, both with free raw materials, and no duties are disturbed upon any other materials necessary to the wool manufacture. The report says the abandonment by the bill of any form of specific dury upon manufactured goods must excite the gravest apprehension among all friends of American industry.

Only under the specific form of duty can the full measure of the protection intended by Congress be secured, and the full amount of duties be collected.

The report assails "the chimera of foreign markets," and says the protection intended by Congress be secured, and the full amount of duties be collected.

The wool manufacturer in the protection intended by Congre

grown in 30 years 375 per cent. in the United States to 57 per cent. in Great Britain. A single additional year under the tariff law of 1890 will make us the greatest wool manufacturing people on the globe.

MANY TO PICK FROM.

People's Party Need Not Look Long to Find a Presidential Nominee.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.-The rank and file of the allied industrial organizations have already began to discuss the possible presidential candidates of the national People's

Gen. James B. Weaver of Iowa, once candidate of the Greenback party for president; L. L. Polk of North Carolina, now ance: Ignatius Donnelly of Minnesota United States Senator Stanford, T. V. Powderly, grand master workman of the Knights of Labor; Alson G. Streeter of Illinois, late candidate for United States sena-or from Illinois, are a few of those who are being discussed as possible presidential or vice-presidential candidates.

umed formidable proportions.

LIKELY TO BE POSTPONED.

Many in the House Disposed to Put Silver Over Until December. WASHINGTON, Feb. 28 .- It is expected that

morrow the committee on rules will report to the House the resolution for the conideration of the silver bill. At least this is what a Democratic member of the committee said today to I'HE GLOBE correspondent. The committee has not yet decided when the bill shall be taken up, but it will be some time between March 22 and April 1. As already stated in this correspondence. ne former date had been practically settled on by the committee, but pressure has been brought to bear by the opponents of the bill

rought to bear by the opponents of the bill thow want as much delay as possible, and it in not unlikely that the committee may led to their wishes and postpone the conderation until April.

The anti-silver men still maintain an air confidence, and they say that if the Reublicans will only do their duty, and not teempt to "play politics" with the country in the bill, it will be beaten without any justion.

question.

The Republicans are in a good deal of a "hole" just at the present time. A great many of them see that it will be fatal to them to give the silver bill any moral support and indirect help, no matter what the political advantage may be to the party at large if a free silver bill passes the House by Democratic votes.

Several of them have talked very plainly of Mr. Reed, and told him that it will not be possible for them to vote against the onsideration of the bill if they are required.

be possible for them to vote against the consideration of the bill if they are required to vote squarely. Mr. Reed is doing his best to keep his men in line and have them vote whichever way will most embarrass the Democrats, but there are signs of a revolt among his forces, and he is considerably worried in consequence.

Mr. O'Neil, whose work against the passage of the free silver bill cannot be too highly commended, and who has been very successful in bringing a great many converts into the anti-free-silver ranks, has made a very careful canvass of the House. He said tonight that he could name 108 Democrats who would vote to postpone the consideration of the bill until next December. Mr. O'Neil does not count any man in his column whose standing he cannot personally vouch for, so that these figures may be considered as accurate.

He claims that before the vote is taken, the total will be increased, and if the Republicans will vote with the anti-silver men the vote to postpone consideration at this session will be carried without the least trouble.

CAMDEN, Me., Feb. 25.-A stock company

HILL'S GREAT DAY.

Enthusia tic Convention of His Followers at Albany.

Tariff Reform, and Commends Flower.

vene Late Next May.

of its permanence this increase will continue rapidly.

The number of woollen mills in the country has also increased; a great amount of idle machinery has been started up to supply the new market created by a curtailment of \$22,500,000 in the imports of oreign woollen goods; old mills, long idle, have been re-equipped; large numbers of operatives have been given employment, and new industries, never before successfully undertaker in the United States, have been inaugurated.

The people are able to secure all the woollens they require at a smaller cost than ever before. Constant tariff changes are a menace to staple business conditions. They unsettle values even when they do not reduce prices, and they breed uncertainty, which means paralysis to business enterprise.

The number of woollen mills in the country has is in the country has lose in the countries of David B. Hill of New York, was held at Harmann's Hall today. The hall was crowded in every part, and the enthusiasm throughout the proceedings was almost indescribable. Judge George M. Beebe of Sullivan county was named as temporary chairman, after Edward Murphy, Jr., of the State committee had called the meeting to order. The judge addressed the convention at some length, and the roll of the convention was called and the usual committees appointed.

which means paralysis to business enterprise.

The nation has just adjusted its business to a new tariff, carefully framed in accordance with the instructions of the voters to the Congress which effected that revision. That revision has already vindicated itself by greatly enlarging our field for industrial enterprise, and has disproved every prediction of higher prices and universal disaster which greeted its enactment.

The committee's bill proposes to deprive the wood growing industry in the United States, at one blow, of the entire tariff protection it has enjoyed since 1816. This can but effect the complete abandonment of the effort to produce in the United States the supply of wool needed for the clothing of our people.

national Democracy. If we shall again be invited by our comrades in other States to present a candidate for the chief magistracy of the nation we are prepared to ask their suffrages for a statesman whose record already places him in the group made illustrious by the names of Van Buren, Wright, Marcy, Seymour and Tilden.

"We shall present the name of a gallant leader, whose banner is inscribed with many victories, and under whom the Democracy of New York never has been and never will be defeated; a leader who was elected to the Senate of the hited States without the expenditure of holar; a leader we love, because the enemies of the Democratic party hate him and fear him; a leader in whom the veteran soliders of New York have always found a steadfast friend; a leader whose success is always the triumph of his party; a leader whose election to the presidency of the United States would give to the whole people an administration guided in all of its measures and directed in all of its agencies by the principles and policy and traditions of Jefferson and Jackson."

CONVENTION'S PLATFORM.

Instructs Delegates for Hill under the to fix the statutory landmarks of the peo-Unit Rule.

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 22.-Gen. Sickles' speech was interspersed with prolonged cheers at the mention of Mr. Hill's name. James W. Ridgeway of Kings then handed up the report of the committee on resolutions, which was read by Secretary de Freest. The paper constituting the convention's platform is as follows:

The Democratic party of the State of New York in convention assembled renews the pledge of its fidelity to the great cause of tariff reform and to the whole Democratic faith and tradition, as affirmed in our national platforms from 1876 to 1888, as well as in our State platforms, concurrent with the opening of Gov. Tilden's brief and the close of Gov. Hill's long, thrice-approved and alike illus-trious, service in the chief magistracy of the Empire

New York State Platform, 1874. First-Gold and silver the only legal tender; no currency inconvertible with coin.

Second—Steady steps toward specie payments; no

step backward. Third-Honest payment of the public debt in coin; sacred preservation of the public faith.
Fourth-Revenue reform; federal taxation for wenue only; no government partnership with protected monopolies.

Fifth—Home rule, to limit and localize most

jealously the few powers intrusted to public servants, municipal and federal; no centralization.
Sixth—Equal and exact justice to all men; no

private perquisite; no third term.
Eighth—Economy in the public expense that labor nay be lightly burdened. New York State Platform, 1892.

We now, as then, steadfastly adhere to the priniples of a sound finance.

We are against the coinage of any silver dollar which is not of the intrinsic value of every other

which is not of the intrinsic value of every other dollar of the United States.

We therefore denounce the new Sherman silver law, under which one-tenth of our gold stock has been exported, and all our silver output is dammed up at home as a false pretence, but actual hindrance of return to free bi-metallic coinage, and as tending only to produce a change from one kind of monometallism to another.

metallism to another.

We therefore unite with the friends of honest money everywhere in stigmatizing the Sherman progressive silver basis law as no solution of the gold and silver question and as a fit appendix to the subsidy and bounty swindle, the McKinley worse than war tariff, the Blaine reciprocity humbug, the squandered surplus, the advancing deficit, the de fective census and faisified representation, and the revolutionary procedures of the billion-dollar Con-gress—all justly condemned by the people's great uprising in November (1890)—a verdict which, rewed next year (1892), will empower Den atesmen to guide the people's councils and to exc cute the people's will.

Hill's Sound Finance.

The Democrats of New York recall with pronemory the inflexibly sound finance of Gov. Tilden who not only administered the State governmen with frugality, but who also, with unequalled ability and unflagging resolution, demanded a thorough reform of tariff taxation, and likewise with a statesman's energy and foresight, assailed the shameless degradation of our greenback cur rency, and led the Democratic party in pushing or the compulsory Republican advance to a current coin redemption, if not also to that coin payment of the same, whereto, as well, "the faith of the United

States is solemnly pledged. '
The Democrats of New York refer with grateful pride to the inflexibly sound finance of Gov. Hill, who by efficient economy throughout his long administrative career has accomplished the practical extinction of our State debt, has faithfully urged with a powerful and practiced advocacy the nation's release from the bondage of unequal, unnecessary and unjust taxation imposed by the tariff of 1883, and the repeal of the superadded impositions of the two McKinley laws; and likewise, with a statesman's energy and true foresight, of the 70 cent dollar, pushing for birth in the body of the Sherman silver law; has taken up the people's cause, assailed the Republican degradation of the people's silver money and led the advance of the Democratic party of New York with unfaltering steps to that solid ground of high justice and equity upon which division, in his behalf.

Demanding with him, "that every dollar coined in

these United States shall be the equal of every other dollar so coined and demanding the redress of their present shameless inequality."

Instructed for Hill. The Democrats of New York with proud hope, yet with perfect deference to their brethren of other States and cordial estimation of their renowned eaders as worthy standard-bearers of a cause, point to the nomination of David B. Hill to the office of president as a fit expression of the whole Democratic faith and tradition, and of our settled purpose to rescue this perverted government from the clutch of autocrats and plutocrats, from spendthrift administration, odious taxes and de-

In obedience to the mandate of the Democratic voters of New York, the delegates selected by this convention are instructed to present to the national Democratic convention the name of David B. Hill as the candidate for the president of the United States, a Democrat who has led his party from victory to victory for seven successive years, and who has never known defeat.

The said delegates are further instructed to act as

a unit in all matters intrusted to their charge, said action to be determined by the vote of a majority of delegates.

Resolved, That we congratulate the people of the

Resolved, That we congratulate the people of the State upon the austicious opening of Gov. Flower's administration and extend to him the assurance of our cordial support in his earnest effort to give the will of the majority of the party for the people a frugal, honest and sufficient government of State affairs. When that passage instructing for David B. Hill was read, the air was shaken by an outburst of cheers, and when the resolutions were unanimously adopted the cheers broke

forth again.
Col. Fellows, Mayor Manning of Albany and Mr. Adams of Kings were appointed a committee to invite Senator Hill to address facture as well as, temporarily at least, enlarged importations. But it is impossible to estimate accurately the effect upon revenues of changes in tariff duties.

The report, however, declares that any reduction of public income by the passage in the capacital stock is \$64,000, and is all subscribed in Camden.

The capacital the convention.

There is only one nomination to be made this fall, that of chief justice of the Court of Appeals, and every one was satisfied to leave this to the committee, as it is well understood that Judge Earl, now chief justice in the convention.

by appointment of Gov. Flower, will get the nomination.

There was a lull then. There was nothing to do and Gen. Sickles called out:

"A little music while we wait for the senator." It was 4.45 o'clock when a roar arose around the door. There was a whisper on the stage of "here he comes."

The band took the cue and played "Hail to the Chief."

The roar grew and was taken up by every man in the audience. It was the great outburst of the day.

SENATOR DAVID B. HILL

Arraigns the Republican Party and Urges Organization. ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 22.-At . 55 Senator

Hill entered the hall and was vociferously cheered for many minutes.

Gen. Sickles introduced Mr. Hill as "the next president of the United States." Ex-Gov. Hill said:

Ex-Gov. Hill said:
Fellow-Democrats—Your committee summoning me to this presence have apprised me of that unanimous vote which will make known your approval of me to the authorized representatives of the Democracy of the United States, and be recorded in the annals of our national convention. With what terms shall I acknowledge this

With what terms shall I acknowledge this official act, my fellow-Democrats, which, instead of pointing to some new, untred career, might amply reward and crown the labors of the longest life.

From that great cardinal whose "Lead, kindly light," has touched the hearts of all Christendom, let my gratitude humbly borrow this worthier response than I myself could ever frame to the great Democracy whom you represent:

"My respect for them obliges me to submit myself to their praises as to a grave and emphatic judgment of me, which it would be rude to question, unthankful not to be proud of, and impossible ever to forget."

The reawakening of the Democracy all over our land is the most auspicious sign of the times.

the times.

When the people of France rose against oppression 100 years ago it meant revolution, a change of rulers and a social earthwake.
When the Democracy of America rise it means an upheaval at the ballot-box, a change of their servants, and political re-

This is true Democracy.
This is government of, by and for the This is government of, by and for the people.

When you see the farmers arousing and allied, when you see all the federations of labor stirring, when you see in every State the great Democratic party up and afoot, it means that the reign of plutocrats is nearly over, and the bright day of Democracy is approaching dawn.

The use of political parties is to premote the expression of the people's mandat & The function of statesmen is to frame and execute the same by just and equal laws.

The Democratic party has this proud record; it is swift in its responses to the people's needs.

It makes choice of

Safe and Wise Statesmen

Safe and Wise Statesmen

ple's progress and release their energies to an even larger liberty.

an even larger liberty.

Democracy is progress, Liberty is its vital air. Constitutions and laws are the voluntary, self-imposed safeguards of Democracy II any words of mine could reach every fire, side in our land, this is, what I would ask my fellow-countrymen at this time to consider. All our troubles, all our dangers at this very hour, after so many years of Republican rule, are the direct consequence of that rule, and flow from unconstitutional legislation by the very men who sit in shivering fits over what the Democracy will do with power.

nts over what the Democracy will do with power.

On the other hand, the Democratic party, which trusts the people and would see all power "broad-based upon a people's will," is precisely that party whose creed has ever been a strict construction of the Constitution and confinement of the government to its few specific granted powers.

I commend these contracted facts to my fellow-countrymen for neighborly debate and fireside meditation till the snows melt. The enemies of Democracy (today their name is the Republican party), prolong with true heredity—they breed straight—the old autocratic, plutocratic, once-monarchical

true heredity—they breed straight—the old autocratic, plutocratic, once-monarchical succession. They distrust the people. Their distrust is perfectly sincere.

When individual Republicans learn a higher patriotism, when they learn to trust the people and hate a plutocratic rule, then they leave the Republican party as Chase did. as Greeley did, as Trumbull did, as Charles Francis Adams and his sons did. But the Republican party neither trusts the people nor obeys them. When 6,000,000 people in New York find their way at least to a rule of the majority. Republicans ooo people in New York find their way at last to a rule of the majority. Republicans ascribe it to a machine. When a majority of 50,000,000 people make manifest their predominence in the popular vote and the electoral colleres. Republican leaders invent a veritable machine to get away the presidency from the people and their reward with public plunder and public trusts, by hundreds, high and low, every participant, abettor and defender of that colossal fraud. The Republican party neither trusts the people nor obeys them. It now requires another

Upheaval at the Ballot Box

like that of 1890 to be convinced that the wicked work of the billion dollar Congress must be repealed and the people's wil

Fellow-Democrats, I rejoice to know by reliow-Democrats, I rejoice to know by these infallible signs, by the ground swell, by the reawakening of the Democratic hosts, by the arousal of high and noble young ambitions throughout our land, that we are advancing to a cordial union and an-

we are advancing to a cordial union and another overwhelming triumph.
We are advancing to a final renewal of the nation's verdict on the mad, insensate reign of plutocrats and autocrats in the billion dicilar Congress, whereby their verdict, now scoffed at and stayed, shall have efficient execution in the elections in both branches of the Federal Congress and a Federal executive obedient to the sovereign people's will. And now you must pardon me while Irun counter to your feelings to say that the choice of your next national standard bearer is a matter of the very least importance, being strictly subordinate to that supreme object—a Democratic national victory next November.

Now organization cannot be dispensed vith, and organization takes somebody's line and trouble, for we have no money, but organization we must have, and now is one too soon to begin. Every Democrat should lend a hand at

he cost of time and trouble, according to he measure of his ability.

I have been working out my share of the common tax. It is the best I have to give: t is all I have to give.

Do not, I beseech you, underrate the task Andrew Jackson found the money power

Andrew Jackson found the money power a formidable toe. Its strength is more than doubled, its efficient means quadrupled by the press, railroad and telegraph.

But organize, organize, organize, and all their powers will be brought to naught. Remember, too, the squandered surplus, the advancing deficit. Remember the nation's uprising against \$1,000,000,000 of biennial taxes into the treasury vaults, plus the more immeasurable plunder legalized into private cash boxes.

Upon these very issues made by the wicked work of the billion Congress, which today is unrepealed, which today is operating "undivided and unspent," let us seek a renewal of the people's verdict, and so immediate execution of the people's will.

Let us advance to relentless war against Let us advance to relentless war against

the whole immense revolution in our noney, in the sum and methods of federal axation, wrought in reckless desperation, with trick, chicane and fraud, to escape popular reversal and repeal.

New York will lead where Democrats will follow, or New York will follow where Democrats lead. PLANS PERFECTED.

'Antis' Meet and State Their Case in Resolutions. ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 22.-During the reess of the Democratic convention, today, about 150 anti-winter convention men Hon, Charles S. Fairchild, chairman of

the committee of 50, called the meeting to order, and submitted a report announcing that the State committee had declined to dissolve the State convention. Mr. Fair-child asserted that the hearts of hundreds of thousands of Democrats in the State were with this meeting, (Cheers.) Mr. Fairchild presented the name of F. D. Locke of Buffalo as chairman. Mr. Locke

sake of an ambitious politician. The roll showed 36 counties were represented. E. Ellery Anderson then made a speech He said the Democratic masses of New York did not believe that Senator Hill was a proper representative of tariff reform and nest money, and were opposed to his

An address to the Democratic electors of the State was then read and adopted amid cheers. The address asserts that the con-trolling membership of the present Demo-cratic State committee was secured at the

GORMAN, MARYLAND

RUSSELL, MASS.

WHICH SHALL IT BE?

nancier, Watertown, N. Y., 56 years old, native of Vatertown; once deputy postmaster in that place; nember of Congress 1881 and again in 1888; lected governor 1891: family consists of wife and Horace Boies.

BOIES, IOWA

CLEVELAND, N.Y.

awyer and farmer, Waterloo, Ia., 64 years old, born Grover Cleveland. in Erie county, New York; Republican member of New York Assembly in 1855; moved to Iowa in 1867; became a Democrat in 1884; was elected first and to Buffalo, 1857; assistant district attorney of 1867; became a Democrat in 1884; was elected in Democratic governor of Iowa for 30 years in 1889 and re-elected in 1891; twice inarried, but now a widower, with two sons and a widowed daughter.

Eric county, 1863; defeated for district attorney, 1865; sheriff, 1869; mayor, 1881; governor, 1882; President of the United States, 1884; renominated, but defeated, 1888; his family consists of wife and

lawyer, Springfield, Ill., 74 years old, born in Scott county, Kentucky; went to Illinois in 1832; dele-gate to State constitutional convention 1847; member of State Senate 1852 to 1854; left Demoratic party on the slavery issue, and was delegate o national Republican convention 1856; Republi-can presidential elector 1860; delegate to peace conention 1861; colonel, brigadier-general, major-gen-ral in the civil war; Republican governor of Illinois ne term, 1869 to 1873; left the Republican party while governor and opposed President Grant; Democratic candidate for governor 1888; elected

William Eustis Russell, supported President Andrew Johnson: internal | the navv. 1885 to 1889; his family consists of wife awyer, Cambridge, Mass.; 35 years old; born in revenue collector for Maryland, 1867; member and several children.

State convention of 1891 by the admission of numerous irregular contesting delegates. It says that the issues involved in the pending campaign are tariff reform and honest

money.

The State committee, it declares, has used its powers for the avowed purpose of serving a favored candidate's personal ambition instead of affording to all the Democratic electors an equal and fair opportunity to express their preferences as to issues and candidates. It has become the nstrument of a faction instead of being the

representative of the whole party. The call for the State convention was a flagrant violation of party usages. It was irregular and beyond the authority of the

The address concludes with the following Assembly district in this State are hereby requested Assembly district in this State are nevery requested to choose three delegates and three alternates, at Assembly district conventions, which shall be constituted by primaries, held in no case earlier than the first day of May, and on not less than five days' public notice of the time and place of holding the same, to form a State convention to be held on the State day of May at the convention to be held on the 31st day of May at the

city of Syracuse at 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of choosing 72 delegates and 72 alternates to represent the Democratic party of this State at the national convention to be held at Chicago on the point a committee of 14 members, of which the chairman shall be one, which shall have power to fill vacancies and add to its own number, so as to constitute and be known as a provisional State committee, consisting of one member for each congressional district, according to the present apportionment of the State. ing to the present apportionment of the State

to take action as may be needful to carry the purposes of these resolutions into full effect. The chairman then named the provisional committee, which shall be the nucleus of the new State committee. It includes Charles S. Fairchild, E. Ellery Anderson, W. A. Poucher, Franklin D. Locke and other leaders of the movement. The convention then adjourned.
The provisional committee, which will add to its number until a full State committee is formed, will meet next Saturday in New York city for the purpose of organization.

Lowell's Oldest Tailor Dead. LOWELL, Mass., Feb. 25.-Frederick W. died this morning at his home, 8 South

Canton st.

Deceased was first employed by Burbank & Chase, and on the retirement of Mr. Burbank, a new firm, known as Chase & Sargent, was formed. This firm did business near the corner of Central and Merrimac sts. When this firm was dissolved Mr. Sargent entered business on Middle st. He leaves a widow and one daughter, the latter a resident of Minneapolis.

Cambridge; graduated Harvard, 1871; menues, Common Council, 1882; alderman, 1883-4; mayor, 1871; president Chesapeake & Ohio Canal Com-1885-6-7-3; Democratic candidate for Governor, pany, 1872; State senator from 1875 to 1879; 1889-1890 and 1891, carrying the State in United States senator, 1881 to date; chairman of 1888, 1889, 1890 and 1891, carrying the State in the two years last named; president of convention of Democratic clubs in Baltimore, 1888; family conmittee, 1884. sists of wife and two sons.

daughter. David Bennett Hill, lawyer, Elmira, N. Y., 48 years old; born in Havanna, N. Y.; went to Elmira as a young man; member of Legislature 1871 and 1872; alderman, 1880; mayor, 1881; lleutenant-governor, 1882; governor from 1885 to 1892; now senator; he is a bachelor; his father and mother and sisters are all

Arthur Pue Gorman of Howard county, Maryland, a native of that county, is 53 years old; a page in the United States Senate, 1852, rose to be pos'master for that body, but in 1866 Republicans turned him out because he counsel of the city from 1875 to 1882; secretary of the page, 1885 to 1882; his family consists of wife

DR. DIXON EXPLAINS. Tells His Congregation That Col. Inger- | Men who Failed to Get in on the Ground soll Has Sued Him and Savs He Will

Fight the Case. NEW YORK, Feb. 28 .- Rev. Dr. A. C Dixon, pastor of the Hanson Place Baptist church, Brooklyn, announced to his congregation today that Col. Robert G. Ingersoll ad begun a suit for slander against him. "I have the summons in my pocket," tinued Dr. Dixon calmly," and I think it so rapidly that hundreds of people were undue to you that the facts be stated before able to get in on the ground floor, and the

they reach the outside world.

"As to myself, I have not a shadow of dobbt as to the result. I have not sought this, but if the Lord has given me the honor to stand for the church, the Bible, the purity and sanctity of the nome, I will defend them with all my might.

"It can be shown that infidelity, through its champion leader, Col. Ingersoll, has said and done everything it can against these sacred things; the facts are already established and on record. A preacher seeking to tell the truth should do so in all love and without favor.

"There will be no flinching on our part.

"The summons is in and the case shall come to trial. All the world shall learn the facts. They shall not be hid in the formalities of a court room nor smothered before any secret tribunal.

"The champion of free thought and tree speech comes up and indicts a man for speaking into a phonograph what he firmly believed to be true.

"The phonograph grinds it out to a private secretary, and he in turn speaks it to a reporter.

"Act Col. Ingersoll believes in the freedom of speech. Yes; with reference to verything else but himself. For his character's sake it is to be hoped that he will be able to prove that he was paid for his services, and and office irist was the lucky one to hold the land, but there are sometimes as matter to the land office irist was the lucky one to hold the land, but there were many who were not willing to give up to the decree of the land office people, and thought that they had been beaten by their opponents in an underhand way.

That this state of affairs will cause trouble for some years to come and will be the cause of bloodshed was evidenced by the fight which took place in this county last week between the families of James Conneys and them was determed to the fight which took place in this county last week between the families of James Conneys and William Elsworth.

There sull was that there has been a contant the fight was that there has been a conficult of the land office people, and thought that they had been beaten by their opponents in a

"As to myself, I have not a shadow of

doubt as to the result. I have not sought that some one had been ahead of them.

"Yet Col. Ingersoll believes in the freedom of speech. Yes; with reference to "verything else but himself. For his character's sake it is to be hoped that he will be able to prove that he was paid for his services, even as an attorney.

"The whole case hangs on a mere quotation of belief. The free expression of one's belief is one of the principal card nal points of Col. Ingersoll's philosophy. He does not mind libelling the God of Christianity; but when one speaks against his god, i. e., himself, he sues for damages."

Dr. Dixon has 20 days in which to file his answer in the Supreme Court of New York county.

county.

Then the case is to be placed on the calendar and a time fixed for trial. Col. Ingersoll claims \$5000 damages. WENT UP WITH THE BOILER. Four Men Killed and Others Wounded by an Explosion.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Feb. 29 .- An explosion of a stationary boiler occurred at the S. F. & W. railroad roundhouse at 6 o'clock this morning, killing four men and wounding thing this morning that isn't perfect." And others. The debris was scattered all over he looked her straight in the face.

Then she blushed.

Jr., from Attack,

Defends His Son, James G.,

BLAINE SPEAKS.

And Charges Miss Nevins With Scheming the Marriage.

Caustic Letter to the Priest Who Wedded the Pair.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.-Secretary Blaine has furnished to the United Press a long statement relating to the marriage of his son, James G., Jr., to Marie Nevins, and

their divorce.

He says that he and his family have borne quietly every publication inspired by the young woman, but the last outrage of the kind, embodied in the decision of a judge at Deadwood, Dak., says Mr. Blaine, assumes a character which makes it impossible to remain longer silent.

The statement opens with a letter written by the secretary to Rev. Father Thomas Ducey, who officiated at the wedding at the time, in which he protests against the act of the priest. The arrangements for the wedding, in every detail, the secretary says, Miss Nevins made and was responsible for, and in a

minute detailed statement of the facts he asserts the falsity of the assertion that Mrs. Blaine broke up the marriage relations of her son and his wife. The latter refused the offer made by the

secretary for the maintenance of the young couple. Mrs. Blaine at no time, in thought, word or deed attempted to separate them. "On the contrary," says the secretary, in closing, "she did not fail by liberality, by consideration and by extenuation to foster in every practicable way their happiness, if

happiness to them had been possible." The full text of the statement given out by Secretary Blaine is as follows: "Since the separation of my son and his wife, three and a half years ago, my family have silently borne every misrepre sentation, every slanderous attack, every newspaper interview which it has pleased

"The one person aimed at has been Mrs. Blaine; and we have perhaps been at fault in allowing a horror of the public discus-sion of private matters, combined with a regard for the future of my grandson, to ermit so much calumny to go unanswered.
"The last outrage of the kind, embodied

the now Divorced Wife to Inspire.

in decision of the judge at Deadwood, Dak., assumes an official character which makes t impossible to remain longer silent.
"To remain silent would be to accept and perpetuate a great wrong to my wife; a greater wrong to my grandson than even a publication of the truth can inflict upon

HILL. N.Y.

1880; elected governor 1834; unsuccessful date for nomination for vice-president, 1888.

Robert Emory Pattison.

William Collins Whitney.

MATERIAL FOR FIGHTS.

Floor at Oklahoma are now Making

GUTHRIE, Ok., Feb. 25.-Kentucky and

Cennessee have long held the palm for fam-

ilv fights over the land, but the new Terri-

tory of Oklahoma bids fair to become a dan-

gerous rival in this interesting amusement.
The land of this Territory was taken up

over and over by people who did not know

fatally hurt.
When they get well the fight will be re-

JOSEPH G. DEERING DEAD.

One of the Pine Tree State's Largest

Manufacturers of Lumber.

died today after a sickness of several weeks,

He was president of the Saco Savings Bank, a director of the York National Bank, a trustee of Laurel Hill cemetery, and one of Saco's park commissioners.

"What a lovely morning," he said.

"True," he said.

"It is a perfect morning," she replied. .

"I haven't seen any-

BIDDEFORD, Ma., Feb. 29 .- Joseph Deering, of Saco, one of the largest lumber manufacturers of this section of the State.

aged 76.

Law for Themselves.

publication of the truth can inflict upon him."

The letter to Rey, Father Ducey of St. Leo's church, New York city, charges the priest with concealing the marriage from the secretary, though he knew the young man was a minor, and with abetting the marriage in securing a dispensation from the archbishop for the wedding of James G. Blaine, Jr., a Protestant, with Miss Nevins, a Catholic.

The statement also denies that Mrs. Blaine, Sr., made the young couple unhappy, but claims that the old lady did all in her power to help the young people to happiness, "had happiness under the circumstances been possible."

HILL AND CUPID.

New Slate in the New York Campaign -Elected to be the Head of a Family-Manning's Widow the Fair En-

chantress. WASHINGTON, Feb. 29 .- The days of Senator David B. Hill as a bachelor are num-

elected president he will lead to the altar one of the most popular ladies who have played a conspicuous part in Washington Hence, those who are opposing Senator Hill's presidential aspirations on the ground that it would not do to leave the place of

White House without a mistress, will have to look up other reasons for opposing the lawyer, of Union City, Ind., 58 years old, born in ambitious New Yorker. The fortunate one is the young widow of Chester County, Pennsylvania; lived in Ohio fro 1836 to 1855, when he went to Indiana; colonel the late Daniel Manning, who, during her residence in Washington while her husband was secretary of the treasury, ranked

most popular person in society here. A reporter was furnished this information iams: defeated as candidate for lientenant-governor by a gentleman holding one of the higher positions, who is a particular friend of the New York senator.

next to Secretary Whitney's wife as the

Mrs. Manning is an Albany lady, and she lawyer and banker of Philadelphia, Penn.; was born in Somerset county, Maryland; elected comp-troller of Philadelphia 1878 and 1880; governor, was about 25 years of age when she married Mr. Manning, just before that gentleman's appointment as secretary of the treasury in 1882 to 1886; elected again in 1890 and ta still gov Mr. Cleveland's cabinet.

They were married only about two years

> Since then she has lived quietly in Albany. She took little part in social affairs until last summer, in Saratoga, when she entertained considerabl She is very wealthy, being left a handsome competency by her late husband, and,

> besides, having considerable property in her own right. Senator Hill has seen considerable of Mrs. Manning during the past, although he has been very shy about showing his attentions, and even in Albany but few are aware of it. and even in Albany but few are aware of it.
> It is said that the then governor met the
> lady at the home of his intimate friends, the
> family of John Boyd Thacher. It is understood by the reporter's informant that the
> marriage is to take place in the early fall.

this will be sure to give his campaign a big

boom.
The charming wife of Lieut.-Gov. Sheehan is credited with having brought about the

NOTHING TO FEAR.

Work of Congress Up to Date Better Than Former Records. WASHINGTON. Feb. 25.-The charge so frequently made by Republican papers that this is "a do nothing Congress" wastes time and accomplishes nothing practical is not borne out by the facts.

The great business barometer of the House is the rapidity with which the appropriation bills are reported from the ed mittees, and the length of time required to pass them after they reach the Hot A comparison of the work already done by this House and that of other Congresses will show that the Democrats of the 62d Congresses have nothing to be ashamed of. The following table shows when the first and last of the great appropriation bills were reported.

and last of the great appropriation bills were reported to the House:

Fifty-second. Feb. 12

It will be seen that the present Congress is ahead of the last four, with the exception of the 51st, but while that Congress broke the record, the bill which passed the House on Jan. 8 did not become a law until several months later, as it was so badly constructed that it needed considerable alteration and amendment by the Senate.

In addition to having already passed one of the great appropriation bills, there is now pending in the House the Indian appropriation bill, which will be sent to the Senate in a very few days. The appropriations committee have practically completed and will be ready to report to the House next week the District of Columbia and pension appropriation bills, and in 10 days the study of the state of the pension appropriation bills, and in 10 days the sundry civil bill will be ready, so that the work of that committee is in an ad

vanced state.

Aside from the regular appropriation bills a deficiency bill, made necessary by the last Republican Congress, has already been passed. In the face of this showing it does

passed. In the face of this showing it does not seem necessary to make any apologies for the work of the committees, but it may be well to point out that had it not been for the illness of Speaker Crisp, which delayed the adoption of the House rules and prevented the transaction of all business, the work of the appropriations committee would be even further advanced than it now is

VOL. XX. — NO. 9.



### MARK AND THE PANTHER.

A Sketch of Old Days in the Pearl River Country.

BY MAURICE THOMPSON



habited wilderness of

He stayed all night at a cabin where a man and his wife and one child were living

farm and hunting and trapping in the sur-Isaac Hardy was a stalwart man of 45,

and his wife looked stronger than he; but their only child, a son of 17, was strangely My grandfather found this boy, Mark

youth, despite his drawn limbs and searred



face, and when his strange story was told great extent and became a noted panther he seemed a genuine hero even in that time when heroism on our frontiers was at its hunter, One day, two years before, Mark, then 15 years old, took his rifle and went into the

woods to look for a wild turkey. He had not gone a quarter of a mile from The Elephant Nurse. home when he met a huge panther face to face. This was at a place where a little spring stream ran through a deep, narrow ravine, in which large trees grew here and there with dense undergrowth around their vant, protector of the family. One should

buttressed roots. As Mark stood when the animal appeared, there was no chance for him to retreat: the

like a wall, and on either hand rose an almost perpendicular jaw of the ravine. The panther was not more than 25 or 30 feet distant, and already it was crouching; footpaths. He accommodates his pace to A Story of a Georgia Boy's Adventures its eyes glared, and its tail writhed like the body of a snake.

Mark had never before seen a panther alive and free, and the stories he had heard of panthers had not fortified him against such a deadly encounter as was apparently inevitable within the next minute.

But, having been reared to the use of the rifle. Mark's first impulse was to raise his gun and fire. This was as natural to the frontier boy as for you to fling up your arm and ward off a blow.

The panther saw the movement, and

quick as lightning, almost, it bounded for-Mark's aim could not be very steady

under such conditions, but his rifle rang out keen and clear. He was scared almost to death, yet the instinct of fight was so strong in him that as the savage animal charged he clubbed his gun and struck out as hard

Doubtless this caused the panther to was its momentum that it broke into the bushes beyond to some distance before it touch one of his children—tiger, lion or could check itself and turn about to renew | man is instantly crushed to the earth.

Mr. Hardy, who was making shingles near the cabin, heard it. The sound made him start and shiver. In-

stantly he thought of Mark. He knew the boy had gone in the direction whence the cry had come; it was from that point, too, he had heard the crack of a rifle. It was no common thing for a panther to be screaming in the daytime. Flinging

down his tools Mr. Hardy ran to the cabin, snatched his gun and rushed into the woods. Meanwhile Mark and the panther were own grandfather having it out together after a terrible fashwhen I was a boy I ion. When the brute, with a bloody foam tell you the true story around its mouth, leaped out on the bough, ing water.

of Mark Hardy and its weight made the wood bend and crack. the panther.

Mark involuntary slipped farther along toward the slender tip-end, and then the father found himself panther, finding it could not follow along, in lower Mississippi, made a leap and struck savagely at him

in the almost unin-habited wilderness of The nails barely touched Mark's face, but the Pearl river region, whither he had gone in search of his sister, whose husband had to the ground, but immediately it clambered died and left her penniless among lawless paintully up the body of the tree again raging and spitting.

This time, as if endowed with reasoning man and his wife and one child were living faculties, it chose a branch a little higher comfortably, but roughly, by tending a little up than the one to which Mark was so desperately clinging, and crawled out until its weight bent it down near the boy.

Luckily this clever trick did not fully succeed; for the bough in bending so far down swayed to one side, so that the panther at its utmost reach could barely touch Mark's lothes and skin.

There they hung, boy and beast, the panther's nails just reaching far enough to scratch now and again the flesh of Mark's body and limbs, tearing his garments into

If it had had a way to hold the bough steady it could have drawn Mark to it and killed him. As it was, both branches swayed apart at the least move. But Mark's bodily torture was almost un-

pearable. Every moment he felt he must let go and drop-sure death; for if the fall did not kill him the panther would. Suddenly the great beast collapsed and shivered. At the same moment there was a sharp, whip-like crack-Mr. Hardy had "Hold fast, Mark!" cried the father's

voice, "hold with all your might"

The panther hung there, gasping, just a oment longer, and then fell to the ground, Mr. Hardy helped Mark down and carried

him home in his arms, where for months he lay in bed. His face, limbs and body were terally scratched into threads.

When at last the wounds healed the poor little fellow's muscles and tendons were so drawn he could scarcely walk. As he grew

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#### TOMMY,

BY L. M. JACOLLIOT.

In India the elephant is the friend, sersee a certain Tommy, whom I know, tak-ing his master's children out to walk. There is nothing to fear for them; neither thicket of underbrush through which he serpents nor wild beasts, marshes or pools. had just crawled was so dense that it was Tommy watches over them with more solicitude than the most zealous nurse could show. He walks with slow steps along the little

that of the smallest child.

He gathers flowers for them. He plucks

fruit from the trees; he plunders the sugar At the wishful gesture of a little hand he breaks a branch for the one who wants a

whip or a sword. The whole bevy of children are calling, Tommy, here!" and "Tommy, there!" "I want that big mango up there to eat." Tommy plucks the mango for the child.

'Oh, Tommy, get me that butterfly." The huge elephant softly approaches the butterfly and brings it a captive into his trunk by a sharply drawn breath. "I want that pretty yellow flower-that

one, right there in the middle of the pond.' Tommy goes into the water up to his neck At the slightest sound which is not clearly

accounted for, or if he sees a jackal or a hyena in the jungle, he quickly gathers the little flock between his forefeet, under the swerve; at all events it rushed past Mark protection of his trunk. He begins to roar instead of leaping upon him, and so great with anger.

Disaster falls on whatsoever threatens to On the borders of the Ganges, in the flat,



TOMMY ON GUARD.

panther went scrambling up too. The body The tigers of this species are so ferociou of the tree, fortunately, was covered with that they never decline the battle, although a growth of loose bark, and this slipped it invariably results in their being crushed under the beast's feet and made its climb- under the feet of their huge foe.

The energy, or I might say the ecstacy, of marshy land, covered with jungles and absolute fright now gave Mark the quick-ness and agility of a cat. Seizing the bough Bengal, combats occur almost daily beof a tree he swung himself up and climbed | tween this wild animal and the elephant,

in India, only larger in size by half than the European and American bugs of that name.

As an experiment. I have often seen one about his spite at John Prutt. We were of these insects set on a plain surface—on a tile of the court yard, for example—and an Ferry, put him across the river, and give elephant bidden to crush it by setting his him to understand that we could get along foot on it, but neither his master nor his | without him."

"Was Mr. Blandford very mad with him?" keeper has ever succeeded in preventing him from stepping very high over it, with evident care to do it no harm.

But if you ask him to bring you the ladybrd, he takes it up delicately with his proble. "He his "Yes, I was," said that gentleman, laugh ing a little and looking a little uncomforta-ble. "He had me arrested once, and tried to make me shovel sand into a barrel that was open at both ends. What do you think of boscis, and puts it into your hand without so much as rumpling its wings.

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THE LITTLE INDIANS' AUTUMN WASH.

BY LIEUT. F. P. FREMONT.

AN UNWELCOME BATH.

shaped pool at the foot of the granite wall,

band of Nez Perces.

"I think it must have been very funny," said Joe, laughing heartily.
"I reckon it was funny," said Mr. Bland

Mr. Pruitt was released from the guard-house, and in the course of an hour Joe was at home and in bed.

His mind was no full of which the factors which compose this sentiment have a sluggish expendent Cleveland, but have toasted baby Ruth. We were camped at the Hot Springs on the Lo Lo trail, made famous in Indian an nals by the escape of Chief Joseph and his

Mr. Pruitt was released from the guardhouse, and in the course of an hour Joe was
at home and in bed.

His mind was so full of what he had seen
and heard that he went over it all in his
slumber. Mr. Deometari, chunky as he
was, took the place of Porthos, the big musketeer; Mr. Blandford was d'Artagnan; Mr.
Henderson was the sleek and slender one
(Aramis) whose name Joe could not remember in his dreams, and even plain Mr. Pruitt
grew into a romantic figure.

CHAPTER XIII.
The CURTAIN FALLS.
Somehow, after Joe Maxwell's experience
with Mr. Deometari, Mr. Blandford and the

Quinby of the Detroit Free Press and other

have paid tribute today not only to ex-President to sated baby
Ruth.

And Part Henderson was a full of what he had seen
and heard that he went over it all in his
slumber. Mr. Deometari, chunky as he
was, took the place of Porthos, the big musketeer; Mr. Blandford was d'Artagnan; Mr.
Henderson was the sleek and slender one
(Aramis) whose name Joe could not remember in his dreams, and even piain Mr. Pruitt
grew into a romantic figure.

The curtain FALLS.
Somehow, after Joe Maxwell's experience
with Mr. Deometari, Mr. Blandford and the

Quinby of the Detroit Free Press and other

They must be cultivated as motive principles.
The profess.

The university or o' "Ahat's the w Just above us was a large camp of Flat-heads who were making their fall hunt. One morning we were awakened by shouts and cries; evidently there was great excitement somewhere, and we promptly It was just after daylight and cold; clouds of steam were rising from the big, basin-

Somehow, after Joe Maxwell's experience with Mr. Deometari, Mr. Blandford and the rest, events of importance seemed to follow

each other more rapidly. It was in the month of July that Atlanta was taken by Gen. Sherman. A few weeks afterward, Harbert, while cleaning and oiling the old Washington, No. 2, hand press in The Countryman office, told Joe that the Federal army would come marching through the country before long.

"Who told you?" asked Joe.
"De word done come," replied Harbert.
"Hit bleeze ter be so, kaze all de niggers

lone hear talk un it."

Joe had forgotten this conversation until it was recalled to his mind one morning shortly after his night ride to Hillsboro. Gen. Sherman had swung loose from Atlanta and was marching down through

The pool was so large that at the lower edge the water was almost cold; the nearer you approached to the place where the hot anxious faces, and even the negroes were The people that Joe saw went about with

water burst from the rock the better chance
you stood of getting boiled.

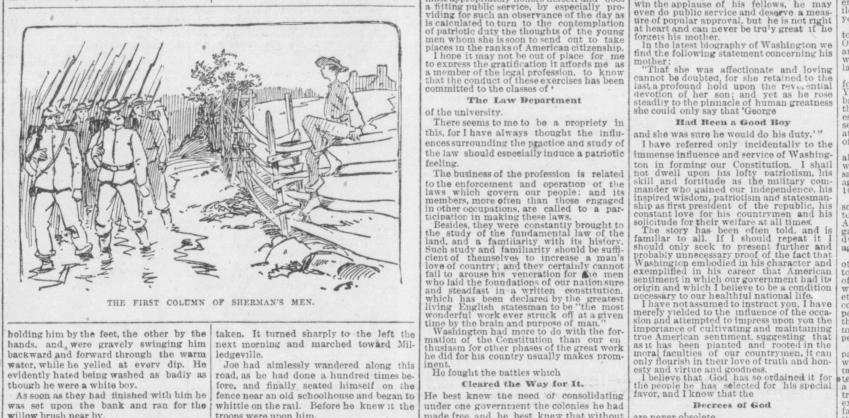
At last, one cold, drizzly day in Novem was of a comfortable temperature, stood two Indians, one on the bank and the other on a stone in the water. Near by dozen other Indians guarding a number of little Indian boys and girls who had nothing on, and were howling and crying.

20th Army Corps to Gen. Sherman.

The army went into camp at De

mg on, and were howling and crying.

When we looked out of the tent the two Mill, and Joe supposed that it would march Indians at the pool had an Indian boy, one on to Hillsborough, but in this he was mis



willow brush near by. Then the noise redoubled, for each child

scape to the brush, but their elders pursued It was an imposing array as to numbers and caught them, until the yery last one but not as to appearance. For once and for had been put through the cleansing process.

Those who had been washed and were and romance of war were dispelled. neltered in the willow-brush, laughed and

shrieked with delight whenever a new vic-tim was doused, but took good care not to road was more than ankle deep in mud,

ome out of their refuge. Whether this autumn wash of their children was a custom with the Flatheads I did not learn.

ON THE TURNER PLANTATION.

During the War. BY JOEL CHANDLER HARRIS.

CHAPTER XII.-CONTINUED. HE trouble is," con-



tinued Mr. Henderson, still addressing Mr. Deometari, "that Archie Blandford's 'Now, just listen to

you'll make this chap here think I'm vicious. He'll believe

We both know how Johnson." Mr. Henderson went on, not heeding the interruption, "and we have een trying to prevent him from doing any-

thing he might regret. I think your plan would have succeeded, but my plan is the est, after all, for Capt, Johnson is gone. Mr. Deometari stopped walking the floor and sat down. "Tell us about it," he said. "Well," said Mr. Henderson, "here is some orrespondence that came to Capt. Johnson through the post office. There are three let-

ers. We will call this No. 1: Sig.—It has been noticed that you have refused to rward supplies intended for the wives and chil ren of Confederate soldiers. This refers especially the wife and children of one John Pruitt. "There is no signature," said Mr. Hender-

on. "This," taking up another document, we will call No. 2: Sir-It is known that no supplies have left this ost for the wife and children of one John Prutt. live in his dreams.

'ill the Relief Committee have to act? "Here," continued Mr. Henderson, "is the last. It is No. 3: Sig-John Pruitt is in jall, where he cannot help

himself. The relief committee will meet tomorrow night. Hold yourself in readiness to hear again the story of the retreat from Laurel Hill. "Well?" said Mr. Deometari, as Mr. Hen-"Well, the man was worried nearly to death. He was in a continual fidget. At last he came to me and talked the matter

over. That was yesterday. We went over the Laurel Hill incidents together, and I used Archie Blandford's name pretty freely. The upshot of it was that I advised Capt. Johnson to report to the commander of the post in Macon, and he took my advice."

"So we've had all our trouble for nothing," remarked Mr. Deometari.

"Oh, no," said Mr. Henderson; "we've been saved a great deal of trouble. Johnson is gone, and I have here an order for Pruitt's release."

"If we had known all this," said Mr. Deometari.

"If we had known all this," said Mr. Deometari."

"If we had known all this," said Mr. Deometari."

"From whom shall I say it came?"

"That is immaterial," responded the stranger, taking his leave.

The roll contained five \$100 bills.

Wednesday last a rather stout, middleaged man, with a full brown beard, approached Minute Clerk Heinburg and being informed that the judge was absent, said:

"Will you please give me a receipt for \$500 in the name of Mrs. Tuley?"

The clerk hesitated and asked, "Who shall I say it came?"

"That is immaterial." responded the stranger, taking his leave.

The roll contained five \$100 bills.

Wednesday last a rather stout, middleaged man, with a full brown beard, approached Minute Clerk Heinburg and being informed that the judge was absent, said:

"Will you please give me a receipt for \$500 in the name of Mrs. Tuley?"

The clerk hesitated and asked, "Who shall I say it came?" over. That was yesterday. We went over

"If we had known all this," said Mr. Deometari, "Maxwell would be safe in bed where I expect he ought to be. My son, "he went on, "it is a pity to have you riding

back and forth in the night,"
"Oh, it is no trouble to me," Joe protested.

was set upon the bank and ran for the whittle on the rail. Before he knew it the troops were upon him

He kept his seat, and the 20th Army in the group guarded by the Indians feared that it was now his turn. They all tried to in review before him.

all, so far as Joe was concerned, the glamour The skies were heavy with clouds, and a

and even the fields were boggy.

There was nothing gay about this vast procession, with its tramping soldiers, its clattering horsemen and its lumbering vagons, except the temper of the men. They splashed through the mud, cracking their jokes and singing snatches of songs.

Joe Maxwell, sitting on the fence, was the subject of many a jest, as the goodnumored men marched by. If he stood the fire with unusual calmness t was because this huge panorama seemed to him to be the outcome of some wild

dream. That the Federal army should be plunging through that peaceful region, after all he had seen in the newspapers about Confederate victories, seemed to him we are both afraid of to be an impossibility. It was surely a dream that had stripped war of its glittering trappings and its flying

banners. It was surely the distortion of a dream that!" exclaimed Mr. that tacked on to this procession of armed men droves of cows, horses and mules, and wagon loads of batteaux!

Joe had read of pontoon bridges, but he had never heard of pontoon train, nor did he know that batteaux were a part of the baggage of this invading army.

But it all passed after awhile and then Joe discovered that he had not been dreaming at all. He jumped from the fence and made his way home through the fields. But this simple chronicle cannot be spun out here and now so as to show the great changes that have been wrought-the heal-

ing of the wounds of war-the lifting up of a section from ruin and poverty to prosper ity-the molding of the beauty, the courage, the energy and the strength of the old civil ization into the new-the gradual uplifting of a lowly race. All these things cannot be told of here.

The fire burns low and the tale is ended.
A larger world beckoned to Joe Maxwell, and he went out into it. And it came about that on every side he found loving hearts to confront him, and strong and loving hands to guide him.

In a humble way he made a name for himself, but the old plantation days still

[THE END.] [Copyright, 1891.7

One Man's Way of Doing Good. Not long ago a strange man appeared in Judge Tuley's court in Chicago, says the Inter Ocean, and said:

'I understand your wife is interested in charity work. I wish you would do me the favor of giving her this," pressing a roll of bills in the judge's hand. "From whom shall I say it came?"

A Youthful Georgia Couple. Quite a novel marriage took place near

Ohoopee last Sunday, the bride and bridegroom being children, says the Atlanta Ga. nstitution. Master Johnny Bazemore,

## WASHINGTON'S GREATNESS

or reassurance. We must work out our destiny unaided and alone in full view of the truth, that nowhere so directly and surely as here does the destruction or deceneracy of the people's sentiment undermine the foundations of governmental rule.

Let us not for a moment suppose that we can outgrow our dependence upon this sentiment, nor that in any stage of national advance and development, it will be less important. Text of Cleveland's Address to Ann Arbor Students.

important.
As the love of family and kindred remains to bless and strengthen a man in all the vicissitudes of his mature and busy life, so

Our American Sentiment

Nor will it suffice that the factors which

have indelibly fixed upon the mind of many

a boy the importance of truthfulness.
Of all the legends containing words of

Had Been a Good Boy

Decrees of God

I beg you therefore to take with you when

Held in Trust

The Lesson of Truth and Fidelity to Principle in Statesmanship.

Baby Ruth Enthusiastically Cheered reliance in every phase of our country's by the College Boys. growth.

dence of Hon. Don M. Dickinson in Defroit this moning by ex-Gov. Campbell of Ohio, Gov. Winans of Michigan, William E. Quinby of the Detroit Free Press and other

train to Ann Arbor, where Mr. Cleveland delivered the address of the day. On their arrival the guests were escorted in a procession about the town and then reviewed the parade from the college campus, where the boys gave them a further test of

At 10 o'clock they were taken on a special

Mr. Cleveland, accompanied by Mr. Richard Watson Gilder of the Century Magazine, his old law partner, William K. Bissell of Buffalo, Gov. Campbell and Mr. Dickinson, entered the hall at 3 o'clock. Mr Cleveland began his address shortly afterward, the subject being "Sentiment in Our National Life." He was greeted throughout with storms of applause.

lung power.

He said in part:

MR. PRESIDENT, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN—Among the few holidays which the
rush and hurry of American life concede to
us, surely no one of a secular character is so
suggestive and impressive as the day we
celebrate on this occasion.

We not only commemorate the birth of
the greatest American who ever lived, but
we recall, as inseparably connected with
his career, all the events and incidents
which led up to the establishment of free
institutions in this land of ours and culminated in the erection of our wondrous
nation.

nated in the erection of our wondrous nation.

The University of Michigan, therefore, most appropriately honors herself and does a fitting public service, by especially providing for such an observance of the day as is calculated to turn to the contemplation of patriotic duty the thoughts of the young men whom she is soon to send out to take places in the ranks of American citizenship. I hope it may not be out of place for me to express the gratification it affords me as a member of the legal profession, to know that the conduct of these exercises has been committed to the classes of '

The Law Department

mother:
"That she was affectionate and loving cannot be doubted, for she retained to the last a profound hold upon the reverential devotion of her son; and yet as he rose steadily to the pinnacle of human greatness she could only say that 'George of the university. There seems to me to be a propriety in this, for I have always thought the influences surrounding the practice and study of and she was sure he would do his duty." I have referred only incidentally to the immense influence and service of Washingthe law should especially induce a patriotic

under one government the colonies he had and severe privations and sufferings his countrymen had undergone and his own devoted labor in the cause of freedom, were practically in vain.

you go forth to assume the obligations of American citizenship, as one of the best gifts of your alma mater, a strong and abiding faith in the value and potency of a

countrymen had undergone and his own devoted labor in the cause of freedom, were practically in vain.

The beginning of anything like a public sentiment looking to the formation of our nation is traceable to his efforts. The circular letter he sent to the governors of the States, as early as the close of the war of the revolution, contained the germ of the Constitution; and all this was recognized by his unanimous choice to preside over the convention that framed it. His spirit was in and through it all.

When we are told that we are a practical and common-sense people, we are apt to receive the statement with approval and applause.

We are proud of its truth and naturally proud because its truth is attributable to the hard work we have had to do ever since.

American citizenship, as one of the best gifts of your alma mater, a strong and abding faith in the value and potency of a good conscience and a pure heart.

Never yield one tota to those who teach that these are weak and childish things, not needed in the struggle of manhood with the stern realities of life.

Interest yourselves in public affairs as a duty of citizenship; but do not surrender your faith to those who discredit and debase politics by scoffing at sentiment and principle, and whose political activity consists in attempts to gain popular support by cunning devices and shrewd manipulation. You may be chosen to public office. Do not shrink from it, for holding office is also a duty of citizenship. But do not leave your faith behind you.

Every public office, small or great, is

Held in Trust

Our Birth as a Nation,

for your fellow-citizens. They differ in importance, in responsibility and in the labor they impose: but the duties of none of them can be well performed if the mentorship of a good conscience and pure heart be disparted. and because of the stern labor we still see in our way before we reach our determined There is cause to suspect, however, that torship of a good conscience and pure hear be discarded.

Of course other equipment is necessary, but without this mentorship all else is insufficient. In times of gravest responsibility it will solve your difficulties; in the most trying hour it will lead you out of perplexities, and it will at all times deliver you from temptation.

another and less creditable reason for our gratification arises from a feeling that there s something heroically American in treating with indifference or derision all those things which in our view do not directly and palpably pertain to what we call. with and palpatry pertain to what we call, with much satisfaction, practical affairs, but which, if we were entirely frank, we should confess might be called money-getting and the betterment of individual condition.

Growing out of this feeling, an increasing disposition is discernible among our people, which begrudges to sentiment any time or attention that might be given to business and which is apt to crowd out of mind any thought not directly related to selfish plans and nurroses.

thought not directly related to selfish plans and purposes.

A little reflection ought to convince us that this may be carried much too far. It is a mistake to regard sentiment as merely something, which, if indulged, has a tendency to tempt to idle and useless contemplation or retrospection, thus weakening in a people the sturdiness of necessary endeavor, and diluting the capacity for national achievement.

The elements which make up the sentiment of a people should not be counted as amiable weaknesses because they are not at all times

at all times Noisy and Turbulent.

The gentleness and loveliness of woman lo not cause us to forget that she can inspire man to deeds of greatness and heroism; that as wife she often makes man's career obler and grand, and that as mother she builds and fashions in her sons the strong pillars of a State. So the sentiment of a people which in peace and contentment decks with flowers

peace and contentment decks with flowers the temple of their rule may, in rage and fury, thunder at its foundations.

Sentiment is the cement which keeps in place the granite blocks of governmental power, or the destructive agency whose explosion heaps in runs their scattered fragments. The monarch who cares only for his sovereignty and safety, leads his subjects to forgetfulness of oppression by a pretence of love for their traditions; and the ruler who plans encroachments upon the liberties of his people, shrewdly proceeds under the apparent sanction of their sentiment.

liberties of his people, shrewdly proceeds under the apparent sanction of their sentiment.

Appeals to sentiment have led nations to bloody wars which have destroyed dynasties and changed the lines of imperial territory.

Such an appeal summoned our fathers to the battlefields where American independence was won, and such an appeal has scattered soldiers' graves all over our land, which mutely give evidence of the power of our government and the perpetuity of our free institutions.

None of us can be ignorant of the ideas which constitute the sentiments underlying our national structure.

We know they are a

Reverent Belief in God,

Reverent Belief in God,

a sincere recognition of the value and power of moral principle and those qualities of heart which make a noble manhood, | ing an amusing story about the present Ger-

remain with us as a people-a sure hore and The Average Farm is Only from One

pinsment and the highest possible public service.

Even the anecdotes told of his boyhood have their value. I have no sympathy with those, who, in these latter days attempt to shake our faith in the authenticity of these stories, because they are not satisfied with the evidence in their support, or because they do not seem to accord with the conduct of boys in this generation.

It may well be that the stories should stand and boys of the present day be pitted. At any rate these anecdotes have answered an important purpose; and in the present an important purpose; and in the present state of the proofs, they should, in my opinion, be believed. ppinion, be believed.

The cherry tree and hatchet incident and its companion declaration that the Father

Of all the legends containing words of advice and encouragement which hung upon the walls of the little district school-house where a large share of my education was gained. I remember but one, which was in these words: "George Washington had only a common school education."

I should be ashamed of my country, if in further speaking of what Washington had done for the sentiment of his countrymen, it was necessary to make any excuse for a reference to his constant love and fond reverence, as boy and man, for his mother. This filial love is an attribute of American manhood, a badge which invites our trust and confidence and an indispensable element of American greatness.

A man may compass immortant enterprises, he may become famous, he may win the applause of his fellows, he may even do public service and desayve a measure of popular approval, but he is not right at heart and can never be truly great if he forgets his mother.

In the latest biography of Washington we find the following statement concerning his mother:

"That she was affectionate and loving" slands makes it impossible to obtain necessary and efficient labor at home, and the recruiting of the industrial forces by the nergetic and skilled Japanese agricultura

cruiting of the industrial forces by the energetic and skilled Japanese agricultural laborers is just what is needed. Large companies are emigrating nearly every month under contract to remain from three to five years.

Owing to the demand for labor and the efficiency of the Japanese, the terms of the contract are particularly easy. The expenses of the voyage both ways are generally paid, and the emigrant has the privilege of returning at the end of the first year if dissatisfied.

He receives better wages and is enabled to live in greater comfort than at home. Other countries have responded to Japan, and just how great the exodus will become within the next few years may depend largely upon the inducements offered.

To an outsider it would seem expedient for the government to bring the island of yeso under cultivation. The great drawback is the climate, which is much colder than that of the rest of the empire. Japanese dwellings structures.

The land under cultivation in Japan is about 18,000,000 acres, upon the product of which 41,000,000 acres, upon the product of warning in horiculture originated age farm is from one to three acres, and a 10-acre plot is considered a large farm.

So many things are done on a diminutive seed to the consequence of the time regimental buttons which fell into a shapeless heap when exposed to the rigorous whiter of St. Petersburght

armor by exposure to cold would destroy dwarfing in horticulture originated ages ago in this country. The method so long regarded by other nations as a secret was resorted to as a matter of expediency, if not of necessity, for the limited space would not otherwise have permitted a variety of growths. If the physical aspect of a country affects the intellectual life of the people, then the nearness of view of everything in Japan may be one influencing element that tends to eradicate the range of perspective in the mental vision.

At any rate, we find in Japan a people who have dwell with infinite nicety upon the details and minutiae of everything they contained the people, then the expression of certain intellectual traits that fall in the same category and help to prove the theory.

Expring is not regarded by the Japanese

the theory.

Farming is not regarded by the Japanese in the light of a science, subject to the fluctuating modifications of new improvements, but as an art whose scope was measured and whose limitations were conceded.

Encouragement and Advice for Young Men Just Beginning, [Youth's Companion.]

ng ago.
The methods of cultivation, the success

year after year.

The land is well suited to irrigation, and the water, which is regarded as impure by fastidious Europeans, is abundant. Most of the land is made up of plains, whose surface is well drained, being washed by the water falling upon the hills and ranges from the back.

The numerous rivers and water-courses.

from the back.

The numerous rivers and water-courses which cross the plains on their way to the sea are utilized for purposes of irrigation. The water is drawn to high elevations, from which it overflows the land in changely.

mainder of the tobacco is then tapped out, the statistics giving the amount of tobacco is something startling.

The Japanese raise barley, wheat, millet, rye, beans, rape-seed, egg plant, lilies and diakons for local use, and silk, tea and rice for exportation.

A large number of the men who "go into ousiness for themselves" meet with failure. loved in a salaried position is obliged to ess. His own capital would in nearly every case be too small for a reasonable

If he is to deal in merchandise, for instance, he expects to buy his goods with borrowed money, and to sell them at a price o much higher as to pay back what he borrowed, and leave enough over to give him-

self an income.

But should he be disappointed in his expectations of profit, or should he fail to find customers, he may not be able to pay back the borrowed money. In that case he must "fail," and cease to do business until the bankruptcy law protects him, or until he can make private arrangements with his graditors.

like a monkey. Maddened and snarling wickedly, the the children of his master.

devotion to unreserved patriotism. love for man's equality, unquestioning trust in popular rule, the exaction of civic virtue and honesty, faith in the saving quality of unversal education, protection of a free and unperverted expression of the popular will and an insistence upon a strict accountability of public officers as servants of the papelle.

These are the elements of American senti-"Oh, it is no trouble to me," Joe protested.
"It is almost like a book, or J I don't exactly understand it all. What were you going to do with Capt Johnson?"

"It is all very simple." said Mr. Deometari. "When you get a little older you'll find a great many people like Capt. Johnson. He had a little power and he has used it so as to turn all the people here against him.

"Johnson has made enemies here by the"

Constitution. Master Johnny Bazemore, aged 14 years, and Miss Mary Emma Lynn, aged 13 years, were united in marriage at the residence of one of the bride's relatives. The children seem to appreciate the fact that they are man and where she can go. She remarked "He is my boss now." They are of good families, and are thought well of by all who know them. They live with the father of the bride, who will act and advise them until they have more experience in life. Mark instinctively used the momentary with the tiger, the bear, the rhinoceros, aniadvantage; he crawled as far as he could mals which he never allows to escape him, go out on a long, slender, horizontal branch, alive, just so gentle is he, just so kind and people. These are the elements of American senti-ment; and all these should be found deeply imbedded in the minds and hearts of our which gradually bent downward with his humane toward all moffensive creatures. So strong is this disposition in him, that, The bullet from the rifle had sped true, whatever empire you may have over him, find a great many people like Capt. John-Thought the minds and hearts of our countrymen.

When any one of them is displaced the time has come when a danger signal should be raised. Their absence among the people of other nations—however great and powerthough Mark was not aware of it, and the beast was suffering terribly. With desinsect. perate fury it sprang far out on the bough. The tiny red, black-spotted bugs, which screaming at the same time so shrilly that the children call "lady birds," are plentiful



Col. Mulberry Sellers, the same old Mulberry ("there's millions in it"), by the death of Simon Lathers, becomes the American claimant of the earldom of Rossmore—a house founded by William the Conqueror. Sellers writes to the usurper and makes known his intention of appearing before the House of Lords to enforce his claims.

Col. Sellers declares that he has perfected a scheme for bringing the dead to life, and that "there's billions in it." Meanwhile, Sellers, having learned that "One Arm Pete" has robbed the bank at Talaqua, inserts in a paper an advertisement to entrap that daring burglar. Gwendolen, daughter of Sellers, who is a student at Ivanhoe College, is requested by her parents to return however.

America. Losing his clothes in a hotel fire in Washington, he is obliged to don a cowboy costume, evidently-once the property of a guest who has per-ished in the flames. The papers next day announce that Berkeley is among the victims of the fire. To pay due honors to a kinsman, Sellers repairs to the ruins, in company with Hawkins, to collect the

ashes of the usurper's son.

The ashes collected, however, Sellers concluded to The ashes collected, however, Seliers concluded to bury them privately, lest a public burial should cause annoyance to his noble relatives.

Lord Berkeley attends a lecture, and is so impressed with the democratic sentiments expressed that he resolves to become an American and take the name of Howard Tracy.

His next experience is at a boarding-house, where

he meets some queer people, with one of whom he goes out to buy a new hat. He is seen by Sellers and Hawkins, who take him for One Arm Pete. His boarding-house experiences are emphasize

by a fight in which he knocks out the bully.

Barrows and Tracy go to the Mechanics' Debating Tracy resolves to become an artist.

Sellers resolves to buy Siberia and start a republic

#### CHAPTER XVIII.-CONTINUED. HERE-bang you go

again without giving ny notice! Going to "Yes, as soon as I get the money.

don't care what the price is, I shall take it. I can afford it, and I will. Now, then, consider this-and you've never thought of it, I'll warrant. Where is the place where there is 25 times more manhood, pluck, true heroism unselfishness, devotion to high and noble ideas, adoration of liberty, wide education and brains, per thousand of population, than

"Right." ."It is true; it certainly is true. but I never

any other domain in the whole world can

thought of it before."
"Nobody ever thinks of it. Butit's so just the same. In those mines and prisons are gathered together the very finest and noblest and capablest multitude of human beings that God is able to create. Now, if you had that kind of a population to sell, would you offer it to a despotism? No, the despotism has no use for it; you would lose money. A despotism has no use for anything but human cattle. But suppose you want to

"Yes, I see. It's just the material for it."

"Well, I should say so! There's Siberia, with just the very finest and choicest material on the globe for a republic, and more coming—more coming all the time, don't you see! It is being daily, weekly, monthly recruited by the most perfectly devised system that has ever been invented, perhaps.

"By this system the whole of the hundred millions of Russia are being constantly and patiently sifted, sifted by myriads for the property of the colonel bent a look of reproach upon tracy, allowed it to sink home, then resumed as if there had been no interruption— "Yes, I see. It's just the material for it."

patiently sifted, sifted, sifted by myriads of trained experts, spies appointed by the emperor personally; and whenever they catch a man, woman or child that has got any brains or education or character, they ship that person straight to Siberia. It is admirable, it is wonderful. It is so search-ing and so effective that it keeps the general level of Russian intellect and education down to that of the Czar." "Come, that sounds like exaggeration."

"Well, it's what they say, anyway. But I think myself it's a lie. And it doesn't seem right to slander a whole nation that way, anyhow. Now, then you see what the material is, there in Siberia, for a repubc." He paused, and his breast began to heave

He paused, and his breast began to heave and his eye to burn under the impulse of strong emotion. Then his words began to stream forth with constantly increasing energy and fire, and he rose to his feet as if to give himself larger freedom.

"The minute I organize that republic, the light of liberty, intelligence, justice, humanity bursting from it, flooding from it, flaming from it, will concentrate the gaze of the whole astonished world as upon the miracle of a new sun; Russia's countless multitude of slaves will rise up and march, march!—eastward with that great light transtiguring their faces as they come, and far back of them you will see—what will you see?—a vacant throne in an emptyland! It can be done, and I will do it!"

He stood a moment bereft of earthly consciousness by his exaltation; then consciousness returned, bringing him a slight shock, and he said, with grave earnestness:

"I must ask you to pardon me, Major Hawkins. I have never used that expression before, and I beg you will forgive it this time."

Hawkins was quite willing.

sion before, and I beg you will forgive it this time."
Hawkins was quite willing.
"You see, Washington, it is an error which I am by nature not liable to. Only excitable, impulsive people are exposed to it. But the circumstances of the present case—I being a democrat by birth and preference and an aristocrat by inheritance and relish—"
The earl stopped suddenly, his frame stiffened, and he began to stare speechless through the curtainless window. Then he pointed, and gasped out a single rapturous word:

"No!"
"Sure as you're born. Keep perfectly still. I'll apply the influence—I'll turn on all my force. I've brought it thus far—I'll fetch it right into the house. You'll see,"
He was making all sorts of passes in the air with his hands.
"There! Look at that. I've made it smile! See?" Quite true. Tracy, out for an afternoon

other true. Tracy, out for an archive stroll, had come unexpectedly upon his family arms, displayed upon this shabby house-front. The hatchments made him smile, which was nothing; they had made the neighborhood cats do that.

"Look, Hawkins, look! I'm drawing it

Oute true. Tracy, out for an afternoon stroll, had come unexpectedly upon his family arms, displayed upon this shabby house-front. The hatchments made him smile, which was nothing; they had made the neighborhood cats do that.

"Look, Hawkins, look! I'm drawing it over."

"You're drawing it sure, Rossmore. If I ever had any doubts about materialization, they're gone now, and gone for good. Oh, this is a joyful day!"

Tracy was sauntering over to read the doorplate. Before he was half-way over he was saying to himself, "Why, manifestly these are the American Claimant's quarters,"

"It's coming—coming right along. Pil slide down and pullit in. You follow after me."

Sellers, pale and a good deal agitated opened the door and confronted Tracy. The old man could not at once get his voice then he pumped out a scattering and hardly coherent salutation, and followed it with: "Walk in, walk right in, Mr.—er—"

"Tracy—Howard Tracy."

"Tracy—thanks—walk right in, you're expected."

Tracy entered, considerably puzzled, and said:

"Expected.? I think there must be some mistake."

"Oh, I judge not," said Sellers, who, notion that the wins had arrived, gave him a idewise glance intended to call his close attention to a dramatic effect which he was broposing to produce by his next remark. Then he said, slowly and impressively, "am—you know who."

To the astonishment of both conspirators, the remark produced no dramatic effect at

learned that "the Arm Fee an advertisement to entrap that daring burglar. Gwendolen, daughter of Sellers, who is a student at Ivanhoe College, is requested by her parents to return home in order to go into mourning for Simon Lathers, rightfully earl of Rossmore, and from whom Col. Sellers inherits his title of earl.

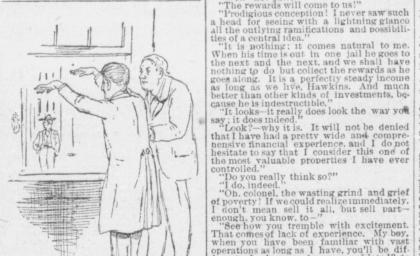
Lord Berkeley, son of the usurping earl, visits troduction, piteously disheartened and amazed—"Senator Hawkins, Mr. Howard

"England."
"England! Why, that's im—"
"England! yes; a native of England."
"Recently from there?"

tom lies like an expert. Purifying this kind by fire don't work. I'll sound him a little further, give him another chance or two to work his gift." Then aloud—with deep

"Visiting our great country for recreation and amusement, no doubt. I suppose you find that travelling in the majestic expanses of our far West is—"
"I haven't been West, and haven't been devoting myself to amusement with any sort of exclusiveness, I assure you. In fact, to merely live, an artist has got to work, not play."

"Artist!" said Hawkins to himself, think-ing of the rifled bank; "that is a name for



"I've got him," said Sellers to himself. Then aloud, "This is fortunate. Could I engage you to restore some of my paintings that need attention?"

as committed a thousand crimes. Cerainly, that's a low estimate. By the look of him, even in his unfinished condition, he has committed all of a million. But call it may a thousand to be perfectly safe; five thousand reward, multiplied by a thousand, rives us a dead sure cash basis of—what?—\$5,000.00i."

"This Del Sarto is perhaps the only original of that sublime master in our country.
You see yourself that the work is of such exceeding delicacy that the risk-could-er—would you mind giving me a little example of what you can do before we—"
"Cheerfuily, cheerfully. I will copy one of these marvels."
Watercolor materials—relics of Miss crimes and winning rewards."

"You daze me, you make my head whirl!"

"Let it whirl, it won't do any harm. Now that matter is all fixed, leave it alone. I'll get up the company and issue the stock all in good time. Just leave it in my hands. I judke you don't doubt my ability to work it up for all it is worth."

"Indeed I don't. I can say that with truth."

of these marvels."
Water-color materials—relics of Miss Sally's college life—were brought—Tracy said he was better in oils, but would take a change with these.
So he was left alone.
He began his work, but the attractions of the place were too strong for him, and he got up and went drifting about, fascinated, also amazed.

CHAPTER XIX.

Meantime the earl and Hawkins were holding a troubled and anxious private conversation. The earl said:
"The mystery that bothers me is, where did it get its other arm?"
"Yes, it worries me, too. And another thing troubles me—the apparition is English. How do you account for that, colone!?"
"Honestly, I don't know, Hawkins; I don't really know. It is very confusing and awful." 'Don't you think, maybe, we've waked up

"Don't you think, maybe, we've waked up the wrong one?"
"The wrong one? How do you account for the clothes?"
"The clothes are right, there's no getting around it. What are we going to do? We can't collect, as I see. The reward is for a one-armed Englishman."
"Well, it may be that that is not objectionable. You see it isn't less than is called for; it is more, and so—"
But he saw that this argument was weak and dropped it. The friends sat brooding over their perplexities some time in silence. Finally the earl's face began to glow with an inspiration, and he said, impressively:
"Hawkins, this materialization is a grander and nobler science than we have dreamed of. We have little imagined what a solemn and stupendous thing we have done. The whole secret is perfectly clear to me now, clear as day. Every man is made up of sheredities, long-descended atoms and particles of his ancestors. This present materialization is incomplete. We have only brought it down to perhaps the beginning of this century.
"What do you mean, colone!" cried

of this century.
"What do you mean, colonel?" cried
Hawkins, filled with yague alarms by the d man's awe-compelling words and manner.
"This: We've materialized this burglar's

"This: We've materialized this languages ancestor."

"Oh, don't! Don't say that! It's hideous!"

"But it's true, Hawkins; I know it. Look at the facts. This apparition is distinctly English; note that. It uses good grammar; note that. It is an artist; note that. It has the manners and carriage of a gentleman; note that. Where's your cowboy? Answer that?"

He did not answer immediately. His

be a mistake."

They hurried softly down and peeped in.
Sellers whispered, in a sort of despair:

"It is eating. What a grisly spectacle!
Hawkins, it's horrible! Take me away—I
can't stand it."

fring to sweat this poor ancient devil for a burgiary he hadn't the least hand in; still, it duty commands, I suppose we must give him up to the authorities."

"I would," said Hawkins, cheered and relieved; I'd give him up if he was a thousand ancestors compacted into one."

"Lord bless me, that's just what he is." said Sellers, with something like a groan; "it's exactly what he is; there's a contribution in him from every ancestor he ever had. In him there's atoms of priests, soldiers, crusaders, poets and sweet and gracious women—all kinds and conditions of folk who trod this earth in old, old centuries, and vanished out of it ages ago, and now by act of ours they are summoned from their holy peace to answer for gutting a one-horse bank away out on the borders of Cherokee strip, and it's just a howling outrage!" Incendiary Fires Continue in Haverhill's Shoe District.

oh, don't talk like that, colonel; it takes

"He will."
"And lose his English accent?"

TRACY'S WELCOME.

"It will wholly disappear. He will speak herokee strip and other forms of pro-

anity."
"Colonel, maybe he'll confess."
"Confess? Merely that bank robbery?"
"Merely? Yes, but why 'merely?'"
The colonel said in his most impressive

"Hawkins, he will be wholly under my command. I will make him confess every trime he ever committed. There must be a housand. Do you get the idea?"

Well—not quite."
The rewards will come to us!"

Do you really think so?"

I haven't an idea. What is it?"

'Stock him-of course."
'Well, I should never have thought of

Because you are not a financier. Say he

5,000.000!"
"Wait, let me get my breath."
"And the property indestructible. Peretually fruitful, perpetually; for a property ith his disposition will go on committing rimes and winning rewards."
"You deep by you make my head whir!!"

she said:
"What is the matter with you, Mul-

d, in a suppressed voice: Come, we must see for ourselves. It must

They tottered back to the laboratory. [TO BE CONTINUED.]

"Pot luck."
"How much was there in the pot?"

"Well. what luck?"

That Kind of Curiosity is Dangerous.

Many Noted New Englanders Pass Over to the Great Majority.

NEW ENGLAND NEWS

Concise Statements of Facts of Social and Business Matters.

the heart all out of me, and makes me ashamed of the part I am proposing to—""Wait-I've got it!"
"A saving hope? Shout it out; I am perticular its inc." HAVERHILL, Mass., Feb. 26.-Another serious incendiary fire occurred in the shoe district this morning.
Shortly after 3 o'clock flames were seen ishing."
"It's perfectly simple; a child would have thought of it. He is all right, not a flaw in him, as far as I have carried the work. If I've been able to bring him as far bursting from the windows of the fourth floor of the Taylor block on Wingate st. occupied on the fourth and fifth floors by Randali B. Pay, shoe contractors.

work. If I've been able to bring him as far as the beginning of this century, what's to stop me now? I'll go on and materialize him down to date."

"Land, I never thought of that!" said Hawkins, all ablaze with joy again. "It's the very thing. What a brain you have got. And will he shed the superfluous arm?" The fire spread rapidly, and the upper portion of the building was gutted. About 300 cases of shoes were destroyed and a large amount of stock. The damage

The machinery in the building is valued at \$10.000, and was damaged to the extent of \$4000.

The total loss will be about \$12,000. Eighty-two hands are thrown out of employment.
Frank Parcher, employed in the building.
was arrested, charged with setting the fire.
He has been insane for years, and at times
has been confined in an asylum.
The building and stock was fully insured.

BRIDE'S PA BROUGHT SUIT. Justice of the Peace Fined \$50 and

Costs for Tieing the Knot. BLACKSTONE, Mass., Feb. 26.-The case of Gardner P. Wood of Hopkinton against Justice of the Peace James O'Reilly, for performing an illegal marriage ceremony in marrying complainant's daughter, who was under age, to William H. McCormack, also of Hopkinton, an eloping couple, at the Clarendon Hotel. Millville, Dec. 26 last, Hyde Park, Mass. Feb. 26 - The Wash. without a marriage license from the town clerk of Hopkinton, came up before Judge Putnam in the District Court here this

Several witnesses were introduced by the complainant.
The defendant was without counsel. He was found guilty, and fined \$50 and costs.
He appealed, and was placed under \$200
He appealed, and was placed under \$200 and costs. bonds for his appearance in the Superior Criminal Court, at Worcester, the first Mon-day in May.

SERGT. AMBLER DEAD.

Great Services Were Rendered by Him to Uncle Sam, but Were Never Paid For. Sergt. I. W. Ambler, a well known character about Boston, and in his youth an English soldier, died at his home in West Medford Thursday night.

He leaves a widow and one son, William N. Ambler of West Medford. "Prodigious conception! I never saw such a head for seeing with a lightning glance all the outlying ramifications and possibili-There are few but have heard of Sergt. Ambler, his heroic conduct during the war of the repellion and his discouraging efforts ince to obtain simple justice from the republic to which he gave his services.

public to which he gave his services.

In the book issued by him, entitled, "Sergt. I. W. Ambler Still Waiting for Justice." is a full account of his work.

During the rebellion his services were accepted and made use of by the government through its responsible officers, and they were recognized in every way that such services can be recognized—except one. He was never paid for them.

Some years ago, being brought by ill-health into great need, a friend urged him to bring his claim to the attention of Congress. His petition was duly presented in person,

His petition was duly presented in person, modestly setting forth the nature of his services, the fact that he had repeived no compensation therefor, either from municipal, State or eational authority, and asking to be mus-

"Are you an artist?" asked the colonel; and added to himself, "now, I'm going to catch him."
"I don't mean sell it all, but sell partenough, you know. to-"
"See how you tremble with excitement. That comes of lack of experience. My boy, when you have been familiar with vast operations as long as I have, you'll be different. Look at me; is my eye dilated? do you notice a quiver anywhere? Feel my pulse plunk—plunk—plunk—same as if were asleed. And yet, what is passing through my calm, cold mind?
"A procession of figures which would make a financial novice drunk—just the sight of them. Now it is by keeping cool, and looking at a thing all around, that a man sees what's really in it, and saves himself. Then aloud, "This is fortunate. Could I engage you to restore some of my paintings that need attention?"
"I shall be very glad. Pray let me see

OFFICERS FOR UNITED WORKMEN

The election of officers for the ensuing term resulted in the choice of the following: Past grand master workman, John C. Bickford of Manchester, N. H.; master workman, Roswell B. Farren of New Haven, Conn.; grand foreman, Judge Albert G. Andrews of Augusta, Me.; grand overseer, Dr. William F. Jarvis of Waltham, Mass.; grand recorder, Hugh Doherty, M. D., of Boston, Mass.; grand overseer, Thomas F. Temple of Boston, Mass.; grand overseer D. Clark of Waltham, Mass.; grand outside watchman, John J. Egan of Northampton, Mass.; grand trustee for three years, Edwin P. Gardner of Norwich, Conn.; representatives to the Supreme Lodge, Past Grand Master Workman John C. Bickford of Manchester, N. H.; Parker Spofford "Indeed I don't. I can say that with truth."

"All right, then. That's disposed of Everything in its turn. We old operators go by order and system—no helter-skelter business with us. What's the next thing on the docket? The carrying on of the materialization—the bringing it down to date. I will begin on that at once. I think—"

"Look here, Rossmore. You didn't lock it in. A hundred to one it has escaped."

"Calm yourself as to that; don't give yourself any uneasiness."

"But wuy shouldn't it escape?"

"How? What do you mean?"

The earl pointed significantly and interrogatively toward the sky. Hawkins started, then settled into deep reflection, finally shook his head sorrowfully and pointed downwards.

"What makes you think so, Washington?"

"Well. I hardly know, but really you can see, yourself, that he doesn't seem to be prining for his last place."

"It's well thought. Soundly deduced. We've done that Thing a favor. But I believe I will pump it a little in a quiet way and find out if we are right."

"How long is it going to take to finish him off and fetch him down to date, colonel?"

"I wish I knew, but I don't. I am clear knocked out by this new detail—this unforeseen necessity of working a subject down gradually from his condition of ancestor to his ultimate result as posterity. But I'll make him hump himself, anyway."

"Rossmore!"

"Yes, dear. We're in the laboratory.

MAN On New London, Conn., finance committee, J. Edward Burtt, Caleb G. Sprague and Edward Mitchell.

VETERAN EDUCATOR GONE.

Death of Henry L. Chase, Principal of a Lynn Grammar School.

LYNN, Mass., Feb. 25.-Henry L. Chase, for 25 years principal of the Whiting grammar school in Lynn, died this morning of peritonitis, superinduced by the grip, aged

He has been a teacher for 48 years, and taught for many years in Malden, where he was the sole instructor of the late "Nervy"

"Rossmore!"
"Yes, dear. We're in the laboratory. ome, Hawkins, is here. Mind, now, Hawins, he're a sound, living human being to little family, don't forget that. Here she omes."

"Keep your seats, I'm not coming in. Inst wanted to ask who is it that's painting own there?"
"That? Oh, that's a young artist; young lish man, named Tracy; very promising refavorite outpil of Hans Christian andersen or one of the other old masters—Andersen, ome of our old Italian masterpieces. Been alking to him?"

"Well, only a word. I stumbled right in him without expecting anybody was here. I tried to be polite to him; offered im a snack (Sellers delivered a large wink old wakins from behind his hand), but he lectimed, and said he wasn't hungry some of our oid Italian masterpieces. Been talking to him?"
"Well, only a word. I stumbled right in on him without expecting anybody was there. I tried to be polite to him: offered him a snack (Sellers delivered a large wink to Hawkins from behind his hand), but he declined, and said he wasn't hunsry (another sarcastic wink), so I brought some apples (double wink) and he ate a couple of—" The funeral will take place Friday after-noon from his late residence, 12 Church st., Rev. F. H. Kowley of the Baptist diary. "What!" and the colonel sprang some yards towards the ceiling and came down quaking with astonishment.

Lady Rossmore was smitten dumb with amazement. She gazed at the sheepish relic of Cherokee strip, then at her husband, and then at the guest again. Finally she said:

TRIED TO RUIN RIVALS.

Grave Charges Against a Portland Manufacturer.

PORTLAND, Me., Feb. 27.-The arrest of He did not answer immediately. His back was turned; he was bending over his chair, feeling the seat of it. But he answered next moment, and said:

"Ah, there it is; it was a tack!"

The lady contemplated him doubtfully a moment, then said; pretty snappishly:
"All that for a tack! Praise goodness it wasn't a shingle nail; it would have landed ynerves shook up so." And she turned on her heel and went her way.

As soon as she was safely out the colonel said, in a suppressed voice:

E. T. Burrowes, a well-known screen manufacturer of this city, by United States bonds, which were furnished.

Mr. H. M. Buck, who left his home in Hyde Park unexpectedly last Thursday in such a manner as to give rise to various stories and surmises, is again with his family and all is peaceful. The young lady who was reported to have gone away at the same time is with friends.

Robert N. Couch filed a voluntary petiton in insolvency yesterday at Salem. His liabilities are \$35,238.06, and his assets two houses on Washington st., Newburyport, on which is a mortgage of \$1800. E. T. Burrowes, a well-known screen man-bonds, which were furnished.

vestigation a post office inspector learned suicide. Bilson was a well-known resident, and wandered from home while slightly king the case at once into his own hands. the facts, and reported them to Washington, taking the case at once into his own hands. Today Burrowes was arrested, and before United States Commissioner Rand recognized in the sum of \$3000. He was the temperance candidate for mayor last year, and is a leading member of the Methodist church.

in the District of Columbia under President
Cleveland, died last week, at his home,
Neponset av., Hyde Park, aged 50 years.
Mr. Trotter was born in a small parish page.

The trial street pagets church of Lowell.

A barn and its contents, owned by T. W.
Paine, and situated on Village st., Marble-head, were totally destroyed by fire Tuesday evening. Cause incendiary. Fully insured. Cleveland, died last week, at his home, Neponset av., Hyde Park, aged 50 years. Mr. Trotter was born in a small parish near New Orleans, La. When quite young he the National Hotel. Leaving the hotel he obtained a position as cabin boy on a river steamer running between Cincinnati and New Orleans. By persistent effort he activity of the New Orleans.

humanity, died at Cambridge, Tuesday night, after a long illness. Mr. Chamberlin was born in West Cambridge in 1835. He came from a wealthy family, his father being Daniel Chamberlin, who was at one time owner and manager of the Adams House. He was the heir to valuable property in the city, and is said to have had brilliant financial prospects in other directions, but wealth and all other considerations were sacrificed by him because of his firm adherence to the cause of the people.

Railroad Collision at Hyde Park, Mass.

Railroad Collision at Hyde Park, Mass.

Condition.

Judge Ebenezer Stowell Whittemore, senior member of the Barnstable county bar, special justice of the District Court, died at Sandwich, Mass., Saturday morning after a long illness.

Supt. Eldredge of the Boston Police Department, has received a letter station that the saw Stillman W. Edgell, the missing doorkeeper of the Massachustetts Senate chamber, in West Gardner, a few days ago. The friends of Mr. Edgell will investigate this clue, slight as it is.

Railroad Collision at Hyde Park, Mass.

Hyde Park, Mass., Feb. 26.—The Washington inward express collided with local train 112, making up at the stock yards, between Readville and Hyde Park, on the New York & New England, at 7.15 this.

Mr. Matthew Keany, recently appointed by Gov. Russell a member of the Metropolitan Sewerarae Commission, died in Boston Saturday morning. Mr. Keany was about Gyears of age, and had been chairman of the Democratic State committee for three years. New York & New England, at 7.15 this

norning.

The local train, composed of eight cars, was on the cross-over from the siding to the nain tracks, with the first three cars on the nward track, when the express struck.

Both trains going in the same direction at a slow rate lessened the damage by the colision.

was on the cross-over from the siding to the main tracks, with the first three cars on the inward track, when the express struck.

Both trains going in the same direction at a slow rate lessened the damage by the collision.

One car in the local train was badly smashed, and the valves on the engine of the express were damaged to some extent. Three cars of the local train were forced from the rails, and the tracks in the vicinity were all torn up by the powerful lateral force of the two trains.

One of the rails was twisted out of shape with such violence that in bending up it punctured the baggage car, cutting a clean hole. No one was injured and the trains are not delayed as the side tracks enable them to be run around the wreck.

Satisfica a condensed milk factory, will be held March 3.

The Democrats of Portland, Me., Thursday named candidates for aldermen: Ward 1.

C. F. Gubtil: ward 2, Daniel Gallacher; Brank H. Rogers; ward 7, L. W. Fobes.

The Young Men's Republican Club of Abburn, Me., held its for all and y evening nominated the following named candidates for aldermen: Ward 1.

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C. F. Gubtil: ward 2, Daniel Gallacher; Brank H. Rogers; ward 7, L. W. Fobes.

The Young Men's Republican Club of Abburn, Me., Thursday evening nominated the following named candidates for aldermen: Ward 2.

C. F. Gubtil: ward 2, Daniel Gallacher; Ward 3, George Tolman, ward 4, G. L. Brank H. Rogers; ward 7, L. W. Fobes.

The Young Men's Republican Club of Abburn, Me., the local train was day evening nominated the following named candidates for aldermen: Ward 4, G. L. Brank H. Rogers; ward 7, L. W. Fobes.

The Democrates

Missing Harnessmaker Heard From. NEW YORK, Feb. 26.-John Saunders, the outh Manchester, Mass., harnessmaker, ho disappeared a few weeks ago, leaving everal hundred dollars of unpaid bills, has

A meeting of stockholders of the Har-raves mill, held at Fall River Tuesday, by noverwhelming vote decided to erect mill o. 2. It will contain 35,000 spindles and e devoted to the manufacture of fine goods.

mill is probable.

In the case of the legal commissioners of public works at Pittsfield, Mass., Messrs. Jones and Daly have agreed to act together. The two claimants to the third place will stand aside till the question of their election is settled. The mayor has directed the city solicitor to take the matter to the Supreme Court immediately for adjudication.

In the suit of William E. Hawley of Newtown, Counce against the Housatonic Rail.

nonfinal damages.

The Holyoke, Mass., police committee have returned to the city from their trip to Boston, Lowell and Providence, where they inspected the police signal service. The committee will recommend that the Game-

Building to Cost \$45,000 to be Erected in this State.

The Grand Lodge of Massachusetts of the Ancient Order of United Workmen was convened in Boston last week by Grand Massachusetts Verkreus Labra C. Rickford, 16 Massachusetts, 18 Massachusetts on deposits in savings banks be payable monthly instead of quarterly. The Holyoke hanks have been appropriate the savings banks are payable monthly instead of quarterly.

has been elected president of the Haverhill National Bank, in place of A. Washington Chase, deceased. Amos W. Downing was elected vice-president, and Hazen B. Goodrich a director.

Rev. T. F. McDonough, pastor of St. Mary's church, Taunton, has been appointed by Bishop Harkins to the pastorate of St. Michael's church af Providence, R. I.

John Reilly, aged 19, and Ella Herey.

Michael's church of Providence, R. I.

John Reilly, aged 19, and Ella Hercy, aged 17, of New Haven, are missing and are supposed to have eloped. Reilly's lather had \$600 in the house and that is missing also.

The Connecticut Freestone Quarry Company was incorporated Thursday, with capital stock of \$75,000, a majority of stock being controlled by Andrew W. Baird of Brooklyn. James McLaren and Robinson Gill of New York. The plant is situated in Cromwell.

Frank H. Robinson of Gloucester was arrested Thursday afternoon for the alleged

peritonitis, superinduced by the grip, aged 66 years.

He was a native of Leominster, and ac quired his education studying evenings while working at the carpenter's bench.

In Cromwell.

Frank H. Robinson of Gloucester was arrested Thursday afternoon for the alleged embezzlement from Frank Merriden, grocer, on Maplewood av. of a sum variously estimated from \$300 to \$500. A school of instruction for the Nationa Guard of Vermont was held at Bradford Vt., Wednesday, under the instruction o Lieut. Benjamin W. Atkinson of the 6th Regular Infantry, stationed at Plattsburg.

Fire Thursday night damaged the wood-working factory of L. C. Ring, in Bradford, Mass., to the extent of about \$800. Incendiary.

The mills of the United States Screen Company at West Randolph, Vt., together with a large amount of stock, were burned Thursday morning. Loss, \$20,000: insured. Judge Berry of Lynn on Wednesday ordered William H. Landrigan to appear before the next, session of the Superior

before the next session of the Superior Court to answer the charge of killing James Ferrick, Jr. Landrigan was held in \$100

see of the mails, caused a great sensation here today. About a year ago arivalscreen company was formed, which Burrowes, it is talleged, has used every endeavor to sipplant and ruin by seducing agents and tarmy pering with them to induce them to leave the employ of the new concern.

Some weeks ago, Burrowes, as it is reported, assumed the name of W.P. Washburn, purportung to have headquarters in Boston, and wrote to a clerk of the rival company, offering him money for a full list of the people with whom the company was doing business. The olerk answered this and gard and people with whom the company was formed appointed place, but a run was no at the appointed place, which turned to to be furrowes, in the people with whom the company was formed the people with whom the company was formed to the people with whom the company was formed to the people with whom the company was formed to be used to the people with whom the company was formed to be a clerk of the rival company of the people with whom the company was formed to be considered to be company was formed to be that of Charles Bursel to the formed to be that of Charles Bursel to the company was formed to be company was formed to be that of Charles Bursel to the formed to the company was formed to be that of Charles Bursel to the company was formed to the company was formed to be that of Charles Bursel to the formed to th

The jewelry store of Zeno Kelley, in South Yarmouth, Mass., was broken into Tuesday Yarmouth, Mass., was broken into Tuesday night and goods taken to the value of \$150 or more taken. No trace of the thieves has been discovered. Ex-Recorder J. M. Trotter Dead.
Mr. James M. Trotter, recorder of deeds

A call has been extended to Rev. Frank
B. Sleeper, pastor of the First Baptist
church of Plymouth, to become pastor of
the Fifth Street Baptist church of Lowell.

Proceedings of British Parliament-Welsh Church on Trial.

Brief Summary of Important Events of the Old World.

BERLIN, Feb. 27.—A riotous demonstration took place before the Emperor's castle with the island the news was of BERLIN, Feb. 27 .- A riotous demonstrain Berlin on Thursday last which could not easily be suppressed by the police. About

possession of information to the effect that the demonstration was not, as at first supposed, a spontaneous and unpremeditated the people did not rise to any degree in support of the anarchists and socialists who engineered the riots. This is the version of affairs, but it is doubtful if it is correct.

The entire force of troops composing the latest and their employes would have something better and more profitable to attend to in getting the sugar to market than taking part in any revolution. garrison of Berlin was kept under arms until 10.30 o'clock this morning, and even then they were only allowed to rest in cam paign fashion, boots on and accoutrements within reach. In fact the military staff of

the Emperor had upon his orders, it is said, taken all the steps necessary to suppress a revolution. The entire police force has been on duty night and day since the trouble commenced, and their watchfulness has not been relaxed this morning.

Almost the entire population of the city seems to have turned out in anticipation of ioting, and the most sensational rumors filled the air, owing to the extraordinary precautions taken by the military and police staffs.

Shortly after 11 o'clock last night there was another small riot, making the third of such disturbances of the peace since Thurs-A meeting of citizens of Norridgewock, Me., for the purpose of taking measures to establish a condensed milk factory, will be held March 3.

was allotterances of the peace since Thursday afternoon.

Then above the din of the Marseillaise were heard the heart-stirring cries of "Bread. Bread. Bread!" "Give us work, or give us bread!" "We are starving. Give us bread or the chance to earn it!" "Down with the capitalists. Burn down their houses!" were the next cries.

The Emperor remained watching from the windows of the Schloss, surrounded by several generals and half a dozen aides decamp until half an hour after midnight.

During the Emperor's ride through the Unter den Linden and around the Thiergarten, the mob twice threatened to drag the young monarch from his horse, and he was frequently greeted with storms of hooting and groaning, and serious disturbances were only averted by the large force of police present.

IN PARLIAMENT.

British Army.

nortly afferward.

L. R. Holmes, about 55 years old, went to he United States Hotel, Hartford, Conn., Vednesday night, and was given a room. Fursday evening, when no response came room the knocking, a porter opened the tranom, climbed in, and found the man dead. The gas jet was turned on, door and winders and the control of the contro Welsh Church Bill Defeated-Report on In the House of Commons, Tuesday, Mr. he gas jet was turned on, door and win-ows were shut, and the room was full of Samuel Smith, member for Flintshire,

several hundred dollars of unpaid bills, has been heard from.

Word was received yesterday that he was in Sacramento, Cal.

Brief Notes.

A meeting of stockholders of the Hargraves mill, held at Fall River Tuesday, by an overwhelming vote decided to erect mill No. 2. It will contain 35,000 spindles and

The elevator and grain mills owned by S. S. Sprague & Co. of Providence, R. I., situated at East Deerfield, Mass., were burned Thursday night. The loss is estimated at \$100,000. The buildings were erected in 1890, were used as a distributing centre, and covered five acres. A large warehouse 600 by 45 feet was saved by the Greenfield fire department. The station, round house and cars of the Fitchburg road were in danger, but were saved.

Thursday, Dr. George H. Liley, State veterinarian of Maine, was notified that a carload of cattle were at the Maine Central railroad yard, Portland, consigned to Bean & Son, Bangor. The doctor telegraphed to Boston and found that they were Brighton cattle which had been taken to East Boston and shipped in a Boston & Albany car. The doctor sent them in quarantine to Cattle Commissioner Reale of Rangor. The cattle

the cattle commissioner and placed under a strict quarantine. Some action will be taken by the commissioner to make this a

Son are outcores.

Within a short time there has been subscribed \$51,000 toward the erection of a house of worship and chapel for the First Congregational Society of Nashua, N. H.

The cost of the contemplated outlay is estimated at \$100 (00).

convened in Boston last week by Grand
Master Workman John C. Bickford of Manchester, N. H.

The matter of a building for the order in
this State was after some discussion referred
to the incoming executive committee with
full powers, the cost not to exceed \$45,009.

The election of officers for the ensuing
term resulted in the choice of the follow
on ueposits in savings banks be payable
monthly instead of quarterly. The Holyoke
banks have been paying monthly, but the
attorney-general says it is illegal.

At the annual meeting of the Pocassett
mill stockholders at Fall River, Thursday,
the old officers were re-elected. A dividend
of 1½ per cent, was declared; also an extra
dividend of 22½ per cent, resulting from
the recent large sale of real estate.

Schooners Fred P. Frye, 81 tons, and Mid-

The Democratic caucuses to elect deleates to a State convention were held at Providence. R. I., Wednesday. Nineteen delegates favorable to Cleveland national convention delegates were elected, and seven delegates in the control of the Hill faction.

seven delegates in the control of the Hill faction.

Hon. Henry M. Putney of Manchester, Hon. Frank N. Parsons of Franklin and Hon. E. G. Eastman of Exeter have been appointed a committee to prepare and report a series of resolutions to the next New Hampshire Republican convention.

The Lewiston Democrats have nominated W. H. Newell for mayor.

The Augusta board of trade Wednesday evening adopted resolutions instructing the Maine senators and representatives to vote in opposition to the passage of the free silver bill.

William Coy, the murderer of John William Coy, the murderer of John Whalen, was brought before Judge Hammond in the Superior Court at Pittsheld, Mass., Friday, to plead to an indictment for murder. Coy's counsel Lawyers Joyner and Little, entered a plea of misnomer, claiming that the name of the defendant was Wilham Lyman Coy instead of Wilham Coy, as alleged in the indictment. Judge Hammond gave the counsel on both sides a week to prepare motions and answers, and said the trial for pleading would be fixed later. Schooner Carrie and Annie of Boston from Fortune Bay has been fined \$400 by Collector Pew of Gloucester for unlawfully landing liquor in the night time. The fine was paid. Conflicts in the Streets of Manos Be-

George Reuben Burleigh, who claims to be the "bard of New England," was tried in the Springfield Police Court, Tuesday, charged with cruelty to animals. The "bard" made his own argument, which was in the form of poetry. The judge, however, fined him \$15, but he appealed to the higher court.

#### FOREIGN NEWS.

Has Trouble in His Capital.

CUBA RESTLESS.

Authority is Impending. New York, Feb. 26.-The news of an impending revolution in Cuba was the absorbing topic of discussion of the day in Spanish-American circles.

particular importance. They did not care to discuss the situation, but preferred to easily be suppressed by the police. About 60 persons were wounded and 200 arrests made.

The meeting of the Porto Ricans, which

will be held Sunday, will complete the The authorities of this city claim to be in revolutionary organization in this city, and Senor Trujillo, in whose newspaper the call for the meeting was published, refused movement; they claim that it was a carefully planned outbreak, and that it would have assumed a very much more important proportion had it not been for the fact that cause.
The sugar importers are of the opinion that

Taking a Hand at Controlling Prices. London, Feb. 26.—The dispute between the members of the federation and the colliery owners in the Northern and Mid-land districts, of which there is no prospect of a speedy settlement, brings to the front a very important economic question. Should very important economic question. Should no basis of agreement be found, a vast army of workers, the lowest estimate placing their number at a quarter of a million, have resolved to strike.

The men admit that wages must go down if the price of coal continues low. As they profess to believe that "plenty causes cheapness, and scarceress causes dearness," they propose to produce a coal famine by restricting production.

Editor Reid Proud of His Profession. LONDON, Feb. 25-Mr. Whitelaw Reid, the American minister to France, writing from the legation in Paris accepting honorary

me than the esteem of members of my own profession. My residence in France, where so many of the leading statesmen have been or are practically journalists, strongly confirms this appreciation." Seven Years for Bad Management.

seven years' imprisonment at hard labor for frauds in connection with that institution.

Roberts, commander-in-chief of the forces in India, whose elevation to the peerage was announced in December last, has been gazetted as Baron Roberts of Candahar and the city of Waterford. Gen. Roberts led the of Wales. The Welsh people, he said, could not recognize the state in religious matters. Candahar relief army of 9000 picked men Every argument that had justified the dis- in the Afghan war, 1879-80. establishment of the church in Ireland ap-

Wales.

Sir Edward Clarke, solicitor-general, opposed the motion of Mr. Smith, and quoted the words of Mr. Gladstone, that the church in Wales was active and energetic, and that it would be wrong to disestablish and disendant of the words of Mr. Gladstables and disendant of the Welsh people were in favor of disestablishing the church.

The motion to disestablish the church in Wales was rejected by a vote of 267 to 220. In the debate on the motion, Mr. Balfour declared that the Nonconformists avoided the religious census and rested their case upon unvertified statistics.

The fact was, he said, that they wanted, not disestablishment, but disendowment; not reform, but plunder.

Their motive was envy, not piety.

The funds, if the motion was adopted, would not be applied to a higher purpose, but would be squandered in political wire-pulling.

Sir William Vernon, Harcourt (Gladston, Balfour's Consistency. London, Feb. 27.-Mr. Balfour shows no

pulling. Sir William Vernon Harcourt (Gladston-

ian) supported the motion.

Mr. Chamberlain, the Unionist leader and a few other Unionists voted with the mi-The Conservatives loudly cheered

part of the United States and in the Eastern

cities, all of which have been reported here. are greatly appreciated.

Arrangements are being made to ensure an efficient distribution of the food and ney coming through those sources. All the American contributions will be andled by trusty agencies and no fear may

be entertained that anything will be deoted to other purposes than those intended by the charitable donors of these welcome Mr. Charles Emory Smith, the United Mr. Charles Emory Smith, the United States minister to Russia, has had frequent consultations with the leading members of the private charitable organizations here and with the highest government authorities, with all of whom he reached the most satisfactory conclusions regarding the manner in which the American gifts would be distributed.

distributed.

Up to date there has been received from the United States a sum representing \$25,-000 in American money.

Part of this money has been distributed by the relief organization of the British American church, and part by the Jewish relief committee.

DECLINE OF ENGLAND'S ARMY. Dangerous Defects in the Service Seen

by Examining Board. LONDON, Feb. 25.-The parliamentary commission report on the condition of the

The report approves the short-service system; highly praises the Indian army; admits that there are numerous defects at home, where it is computed only 20 to 30 per cent. of the soldiers are fit to supply Indian drafts; says that youths quite unfit for any kind of service ought not to be classed as effective soldiers, and advises various reforms to stimulate recruiting, increase the pay and better the condition of soldiers.

soldiers.

The report was only carried by the casting vote of the chairman.

A minority genort voicing the ideas of the war office was issued simultaneously, condemning the proposed reforms on the ground of treat we have

of great expenses.

The Times, referring to the report, says:
"It is difficult to avoid the inference that
the committee was intended to confirm certain foreign conclusions, and has, instead,
shown unexpected and intolerable independence. If the reforms are expensive,
they should be much y economies in other pendence. If the reforms are expensive they should be met by economies in other directions." BRAZILIANS RIOTOUS.

ship Cyril, which arrived here yesterday from Brazilian ports, brings news of a bloody Employment and Money for the Indusconflict between Brazilian sailors and soldiers in the town of Manos.

tween Sailors and Local Military.

NEW YORK, Feb. 27.-The British steam

The body of Thomas McLoughlin of authorities of the province of Amazonis, of

began, the sailors using their cutiases to cut and thrust and their pistols as clubs. The officers of the warship saw the fight on the beach and despatched a boat load of sailors to assist those ashore. Another force of soldiers also arrived to help their comrades. Some of the sailors drew out of the fight, severely wounded, and attempted to swim to their vessel, and one of them was shot while doing so and was drowned. The sailors finally succeeded in regaining their ship.

Believed That Rebellion Against Spanish

Journalists, says in part:
"No success in life could be more dear to

SYDNEY, N. S. W., Feb. 26.-Messrs. Finayson and Smith, directors, and Mr. Miller, manager of the Australian Mercantile Loan Company, have each been sentenced to

Baron of Candahar and Waterford. London, Feb. 24.-Gen. Frederick Sleigh

plied with equal force and justification to the disestablishment of the church in Munich's Sweating System. MUNICH, Feb. 24,-At a libel trial held in this city yesterday the fact was revealed that an embroidery manufacturer had in his employ women who, under the "sweating" system, received only five cents per

> disposition to recede from his intention to carry the Irish local government bill. Writ-"I am convinced that the more the bill is

studied the more it will be seen that it contains machinery to promote a broad, workable system suited to Ireland." Notes by Cable. Chili has declined altogether to participate in the World's fair at Chicago, on the plea that she cannot afford it. Lieut. Hardow had a most friendly interview with the

government, Thursday, and expressed regret that Chili found it necessary to withdraw her previous acceptance. At Paris Lieut. Auastay has been found er of the Baroness Dellard It is not true that the dowry of the Queen

A ministerial crisis is imminent in Rome It is probable that Signor Luzzati, minister of the treasury, and Signor Branca, minis-ter of posts and telegraphs, will leave the cabinet.

A correspondent who has been visiting in A correspondent who has been visiting in company with Count Tolstoi the famine-stricken districts of Samara says that the free tables of food are crowded with starving applicants, who look like living skeletons. A peasant who appealed to Tolstoi for aid said that his father and mother had just died of starvation. In every second house people can be found dead or dying, and the sick go without attention, as there is not more than one doctor to every 8000 people.

The differences between the Arganting

people.

The differences between the Argentine republic and Chill regarding the frontier have been settled, according to a despatch from Buenos Ayres to the Times. The press of the Argentine republic advocates a

from Buenos Ayres to the Times. The press of the Argentine republic advocates a reciprocity policy between that republic and Chili, and also urges frank cordiality and friendship between the two countries. Great importance is attached by political and financial circles to this entente, which will render easier a solution of the political and financial troubles existing in the Argentine republic.

Mrs. Ann Montagu, the daughter-in-law of Lord Robert Montagu, who is charged with feloniously slaying her 3-year-old daughter. Mary Helen, by locking it up in a dark room, where the child eventually died trom suffocation, was brought up before a magistrate at Coleraine. Wednesday Mrs. Montagu was committed for trial at the next assizes on the charge of manslaughter. The prisoner was also committed for trial on the charge of cruelty. Mrs. Montagu was released on bail.

The pope is preparing the address to be delivered on the anniversary of his coronation. In this address the pope will decline to abandon his rights over Rome, but otherwise the address will be couched in a moderate tone, owing to the improved relations between the Vatican and the Quirinal.

It is now stated that in the case of fractions of the Elorene Ethel Osborne, the hearing of fractions of the state of the case of the property of the Elorene Ethel Osborne, the hearing of the

between the Vatican and the Quirinal.

It is now stated that in the case of Mrs. Florence Ethel Osborne, the heroine of the pearl robbery, the treasury will drop the charge of perjury, and prosecute the prisoner for simple larceny. In this case it is understood that the judge will give Mrs. Osborne the benefit of the statute known as the first offence act, and allow her to go free.

Rioting at Indianapolis. INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Feb. 27.-No less than a dozen riots have occurred here since this morning at 6 o'clock. At an early hour and

by prearrangement with the street car company Mayor Sull van ordered out the police to assist in the running of the cars. The strikers and sympathizers fought every inch of ground, and at 7 o'clock three cars were overturned in the gutters. By 8 o'clock the mobs on the different streets numbered 10,000 men and business zenerally is interrupted by the violent proceedings. Nearly 50 arrests have been made and a dozen cars injured by rocks. The police force is composed of only 110 men and is almost overcome, and would be utterly defeated in case of a battle. So far clubs have been the only weapons used, but the fever of the mob is increasing and a bloody encounter is probable. pany Mayor Sullivan ordered out the police

trious. Dear Readers-This is a free country, poor

Dear Readers—This is a free country, poor men get rich and rich men fail, crops are good and money is plenty if you only know how to get it. I made \$19 last week plating watches and tableware. This week I will do better, and sell two platers besides, with \$10 profit. My wife is doing nearly as much. H. F. Delno & Co. of Columbus, Ohio, furnish a fine outfit for \$5; circulars free. I wish every industrious person had one.

Doctor (to first patient): "Suffering from indigestion, eh? "How about tobacco?"

Advice Worth Paying For.

"Ah, you'll have to give it up."

Same doctor (to second visitor); "Stomach trouble, eh?"

"Yes, sir."

"How about tobacco?"

"I den't use it."

"Well, you'd better smoke."

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HOAR FROST.

Boston, Mass.

[Madison T. Cawein in Indianapolis Journal.]

When the hear frost dresses each bough and twig In down of the eider and virgin vair, Each willow and reed has a powdered wig, The wild grape vine makes the elm a brig With ropes of the polar bear; Away to the meeting his rusty rig The parson drives, and his beard is big With frost in the icy air.

Are white with the ermine of ghostly buds; And roots of the oaks are crystal claws Each black-burnt stump is a phantom's jaws In the alabaster woods;

The farmer over the bucksaw draws A bacon-rind and coughs and saws By a wood-pile's logs of suds.

When boughs unloosen a million pearls, And dust of a crumbled diam Where you see the brown that's the wary squirl's, The schoolgirls round, in their caps and curls, With cheeks as red as their shawls;

The hay be, whistling, hauls. On the hill is an orchard of cotton-fleece,

Whose fence is of wool and whose rails are varn And the spring-house there is a fairy-piece She laughs, and her teeth are as white as these,

Making Sense Out of Poetry. The Printer's Register, an English publi cation, gives the following specimen of how the proof-reading boy deals with the pro-

'Double quotes you smallcaps mus' wak an' call me harlycom-call me hurlycomother dearsem (sniff). mother dearsem (sniff).
"Tohyphenmorrer posill be the 'appiest time of all the glad New-caphyphen yearsen

sailor who is forced to stand aside and see bis cherished profession slowly dwindling destrom merriest daysem (sniff).

"Forcap Hiposm to be Queencap opos the Maycapcom mothercom Hiposm to be Queencap opos the Maycapcom by the Maycapcom mothercom Hiposm to be Queencap opos the Maycapcom chercap distribution of the Maycapcom mothercom Hiposm to be Queencap opos the Maycapcom chercapter of the Maycapcom mothercom Hiposm to be Queencap opos the Maycapcom chercapter of the Mayc

apostrophe, and so on.
This method of reading does not improve Tennyson's "Queen of the May": in fact, the poet would hardly recognize it.

TUESDAY, MARCH 1, 1892.

Globe Pocket Calendar. MARCH # 1892 # . M. T. W. Th. F. S. 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 1 13 A.M. 28 A.M.

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another column.

You can secure a copy of THE GLOBE, one year free, by sending four subscribers and

WHERE ARE OUR SHIPS?

self see the consistency in many of them.

was thought necessary.

The reason to him is plain, for these vessels carry a crew of but three or four men, while a bark or ship of the same tonnage tude of the common people until they canwould require double that number. This | not tell the difference. means a saving to the owners of half the old expense in wages and food for the voyage. Why is this saving imperative?

pool and San Francisco for hours without believes in, and all that the other party is seeing a single large vessel which sailed trying to do is bad. So this short and easy under the stars and stripes, while at the method of settling questions blunts and same time the foreign vessels were so thick | blinds the moral sense, and hinders any as to be scarcely able to obtain a convenient | rational effort to determine what is really berth for discharging cargoes from our own for the public good.

Country. for the public good.

That man is unworthy of the grand gift

solutely nothing about the subject in ques- | spectacles or personal ends.

when any dispute arises. Look at our consuls abroad. Few of them receive salaries commensurate with the dignity of their position, and many of them are obliged to resort to the petty occupation of keeping a little shop or store to eke out a living. Is it strange they inspire no respect? Not many years ago there was a native revolution in Panama. The English consul was unharmed, while one of our men-of-war was obliged to send a boat ashore to save the life of the American consul, who, by the way, was a Dutchman.

This is why our sailors get so little consideration abroad. If a complaint is made by one of them to a consul, the captain immediately presents the latter with some little delicacy, which is either beyond his Home one year by adding 12 cents to living. Is it strange they inspire no respect? politicians. But a few people are still left the \$1.00 required for a yearly subscrip- Not many years ago there was a native whose desire to be on the "inside" is not tion to The Weekly Globe. The Farm revolution in Panama. The English consul quite so strong as all that. and Home is one of the best and most was unharmed, while one of our men-of-war What is needed in our political life just

little delicacy, which is either beyond his they should keep their bad names for the scanty means or else unobtainable in that men who are bad. Then the label "scounpart of the world. In nine cases out of ten | drel," would mean something. The man to agricultural monthly. Every issue the result is that the sailor gets no redress whom it stuck would be driven out of defor his wrongs. Pay our foreign representa- cent politics as well as out of decent society. densed paragraphs, more useful and tives a fitting salary and this temptation But while partisan criticism labels the good would no longer exist.

Jack is also told that other nations subsi- the name. dize their vessels, especially steamers, to enable them to maintain their supremacy on the seas. Why can we not do the same if it is necessary?

forests, mines of ore and skilled workmen, ing we are making no progress, nor is there cheaply as other nations. Specious argu- ent shipping laws are retained. ments are well enough for politicians, but But in the line of inland or coastwise the men who have devoted the best years of vessels New England still keeps pegging their life to acquiring a seaman's profession | away, though there has been a falling off in are asking for facts. They know that today | Maine and Massachusetts. Maine's new there are a dozen competent shipmasters tonnage for 1891 was 53,995, out of a total

there are a dozen competent shipmasters ready to take command of every ship that is in our ports. Captains are glad of a chance to ship as second mate, and sailors are being forced to engage in other occupations.

Not many years ago it was considered an honorable and lucrative profession to follow the sea, and an American boy with an aptitude for the calling soon rose to the command of a ship and was able to retire with a competency before he arrived at middle age. Now, the master of a clipper ship receives ridiculously small pay, and as a rule he would be glad to stay on shore if he had any means of making a living.

tonnage for 1891 was 53,995, out of a total for New England of 79,900 tons. Connections. Connection and the consisting of 17 schooners, 6 sloops, 2 steam vessels and 11 barges.

Massachusetts launched 47 schooners, 8 sloops, 13 steam vessels and 5 barges, a total of 73 vessels; while Rhode Island turned out 2 schooners, 1 sloop and 2 steam vessels, a total of 456 tons.

As compared with the output of 1890 the figures for New England show a loss of nearly 20,000 tons. Maine and Massachusetts leave a legally redress our wrongs before rescribunal of the State for a hearing, and an investigation. "Demand of the executive of the State that the fullest light shall be thrown upon this most outrageous encroachment upon that the rights of the people, not alone of Pennsylvania, but of the whole Eastern and Middle States.

As compared with the output of 1890 the figures for New England show a loss of nearly 20,000 tons. Maine and Massachuseths launched 47 schooners, 8 sloops, 2 steam vessels and 11 that the fullest light shall be thrown upon this most outrageous encroachment upon this most outrageous e

any means of making a living.

youth who stands behind a ribbon counter, entirely to tariff and navigation law restricloing work that some poor girl would be tions, since the falling off in the provinces glad to obtain, turns up his nose in disgust is much greater. The bete noir of Canadian at the thought of a tar bucket or a flannel commerce, as of American, is the English shirt. Must this state of affairs continue steam "tramp," and iron ships are graduuntil foreigners have entirely monopolized | ally taking the field everywhere. our trade on the water?

nation's flag was carried by our stately every other restriction calculated to diships the length and breadth of the world! minish her old-time supremacy in shipbuild-There are stout hearts and strong hands ing. fuctions of the poet laureate in the way of ready to man them at a moment's notice. Let the good work which has been done in the way of a navy be extended to our merchant marine, and if we are to have "protection," give us protection for the

This apparent jargon being the result of adding by "caps and points" to secure actracy. Com. is the reader's contraction or comma, sem. for semicolon, pos. for postrophe, and so on.

Give us more ships! J. H. B. Robinson.

THE POLITICAL DICTIONARY Will be found useful for reference every day during the remainder of the year. It tabulates the history of American politics, and will enable you to read and talk intelligently about the parties, men, and measures of this campaign. It costs but a little, and returns big information. For only \$1.25, you will receive the Political Dictionary and THE WEEKLY GLOBE one year.

CRITICISM OF OUR GREAT MEN. The saying of ex-Speaker REED, that "a

tatesman is a successful politican who is dead," suggests some things that the people ought to think about. If an unscrupulous politician snaps his fingers in the face of all public criticism, is it not largely the fault of the critics themselves and of our methods of criticism?

There is all the difference in the world between the statesman and the politician. .. Bostou The one labors for the State. He may your political party in an easy way. indeed use party organization as a carpenter uses tools. He may have the skill and adroitness of the politician. But his predominant aim is the service of the State. And he never sacrifices this aim for the sake of mere party ends, por for his own personal success as an officeholder. Such a man was Lincoln. Beyond question he was an astute practical politician, and he knew how to manipulate the party in order to carry out his plans. But to call him a politician who became a statesmen merely by dying is a flagrant abuse of the dictionary 1.80 and a blurring of most vital distinctions. As well say that a burglar is only an abused carpenter because both, to some extent, may use similar tools.

The politician, who is only that, is a man who puts his party before his country and himself before both. He is the national burglar, who, though he may use the statesman's tools, is not engaged in building, repairing or strengthening the national house, personal benefit of himself and his "pals."

There have been many theories advanced | But the biggest rascals pay practically no | elect him. by statesmen and politicians of late as to the attention to popular criticism of either cause of the decline in our shipping inter- themselves, their aims or their methods. ests, but it is hard to make the sailor him- And for this condition of affairs the public itself is largely to blame. When a man is First, he is told that the introduction of indiscriminately abused merely because he sable to every voter, whether he is a Repubsteam has been the principal cause of the | belongs to the other party, when he is be- | lican or a Democrat. disappearance of the sailing vessels. This spattered with the mud of vilest vituperamay be in a measure true, but Jack im- tion however honest he may be, of course steam does not manopolize our coasting body can say any more of him. And while every honsehold. trade. He sees the big three-masted schoon- mere partisan abuse thus puts him in the America, where formerly a bark or ship hate. So, while his burglar's tools are sticking out of all his pockets, he can point defiantly to the carpenter-statesman and count on confusing the minds of a multi-

Only this week I was speaking to my children of this matter, and lamenting the fact | agents as the month of January, because of of this political color-blindness. With the | the growing interest in politics. The writer has walked the docks of Liver- average voter all is good that our party

It is evident that something is wrong, and of the ballot who does not hold and use it the sailor calls for the reason. Many a man | for the public good. And he has no right stands up in our legislative assemblies and to an opinion as to what is for the public argues, profoundly in regard to this matter | good until he has tried to see in the white, who has never been abroad and knows ab- clear light of truth, uncolored by party

tion. Let him go to some foreign port, No. Mr. REED, it takes something more THE WEEKLY GLOBE filled with his importance as a citizen of than dying to turn a politician into a statesthis great nation, and see for himself how man. Though, in regard to a large number much respect is shown his country's flag of our present politicians, the better part of the country would be quite resigned over a Look at our consuls abroad. Few of them | trial of the experiment. If the devil had

man "rascal," the real rascal is not afraid of

M. J. SAVAGE.

#### SHIPBUILDING IN NEW ENGLAND.

The published report of shipbuilding The sailor cannot understand why this operations in New England for 1891 shows country, with its unlimited seacoast, vast that as to ships intended for foreign carrycannot afford to build and sail ships as any hope that we shall as long as the pres-

necticut gained about 5000 tons.

"Only a sailor" has come to be a term of It would be unjust to charge the gradual reproach in modern days, and the effeminate | decline of shipbuilding in New England

All the more is New England entitled to Give us back the good old days when the free iron, free lumber, and the removal of

#### EDITORIAL POINTS.

While the constitutional limits of the authority of Emperor William ere as carefully defined as those of the Governor of Massachusetts this blatant young man has sailor who is forced to stand aside and see been loudly advertising his will as the subis cherished profession slowly dwindling preme law. He has been playing with edged tools and it is time he realized the writing.' dangerousness of his folly.

That council of nations on the silver question appears to be in sight at last.

Boston Weekly Globe. and loaded with the products of this country? At the present rate such a sight will to where the money came from. Charity to where the money came from. Charity may well blush at this new species of in pertinence. "Never look a gift horse in the

mouth," says an old adage. Chicago is excessively cheeky in asking for governmental aid for the great exhibition which she promised to pay for herself. But as it would be a national disgrace now to allow the fair to languish, the people, while they blame Chicago, must take hold

#### TO EVERY READER.

We wish as many names of Democrats and Republicans as we can procure. To every name received a sample copy of The Weekly Globe will be mailed free, in order that the merits of The Weekly Globe as a fireside jour. nal may be known all over the land.

We wish every reader would take personal interest in sending all such names that he can collect. Will every reader fill a postal card with

names, and help us to secure a constituency with the Democratic nomination. in his neighborhood? This is an opportunity to do some good to

The rates to club-raisers on subscriptions for balance of the year have been reduced. Address a postal card filled with names to The Weekly Globe, Boston, Mass.



THE WEEKLY GLOBE will support for President, Grover Cleveland, or whombut only in "breaking and entering" for the soever the Democrats of the country nominate in convention, and will do its best to

> But it will be fair and just to all parties in its reports of what is being said and done during the political campaign, and it will have full reports; and it will be indispen-

It will be the best family and political weekly, and be indispensable to the farmer, mediately wants to know how it is that the rascal is happy. He knows that no the farmer's wife, and boys and girls and to

Special rates on subscriptions for balance ers turned out from the shippards in Maine | company of the noblest and best, he knows | of 1892, including the entire presidential every year making voyages even to South he can easily pose as the victim of political campaign, are ready, and will be sent with sample copies on application. It will pay you to send for them early, as

the new rates will be popular, and the

sooner you begin to solicit subscriptions the larger the number you will get. February, March, April and May will be as profitable months to club raisers and

#### Send for new rates and form a club. HAS AN OMINOUS RING.

Powderly Issues an Appeal to Laboring Men-He Calls Upon Them to Help

Crush the Reading Conspiracy. HAZLETON, Penn., Feb. 26.-General Maser Workman Powderly has issued an appeal dated from here to the laboring men of the State asking them to crush the Reading conspiracy.

It has caused great excitement among the 40,000 mine workers, and many of them assert that all that is needed now is a

Powderly's closing sentence has caused a "Let us ascertain whether we can legally redress our wrongs before resorting to —."
What he means exactly nobody knows.
There is no demonstration of violence yet, but the people are aroused. Here are some of the salient paragraphs in his address.

On its knees, plundered by thieving fficials, it crouched, a beggar among corations, with a load of debt crushing it lown to where it became an easy prey. It said to have been placed under the rule of the combination known as the Vander. oilt system. Immediately we see the tentaupper coal fields and grasping parallel lines of railroad leading from the Reading to the

of railroad leading from the Reading to the coal fields.

"Every letter and every line of section 4, article 17, of the constitution of Pennsylvania has been violated in the deal by which the Reading gained control of the Lehigh Valley and Central railroads of New Jersey, and from now until the interests of the law protecting robbery shall require that the combination be broken, the people will pay such tribute as may be levied by those who centrol the entire anthracite coal supply of Pennsylvania.

Pennsylvania.
"Emboldened by our defeat, the Reading railroad has taken another step against the weltare of Pennsylvania. It has committed another theft, and it lays with us to bring

"In order that our position be not mis-understood, and that we shall be strength-ened in the stand we shall take let each man write the Governor to take official notice of the treason of the Reading com-pany, and call on him to take the offenders before the highest tribunal of the State for

wrongs before resorting to—
The feeling among the people is reflected
by the following editorial article, which
will appear tomorrow in the Plain Speaker,
the leading Democratic organ of this sec-

the leading Democratic organ of this section of the State:

"Robert E. Pattison has lost the golden opportunity of his life for becoming president. If he had jumped at the throat of the Reading conspiracy when first made public and throttled it, he would have swept onward with a victorious cheer to the White House.

ward with a victorious cheer to the White House.

"Instead, he delayed action through poor judgment, until today Pennsylvania's great army of workmen are aroused as never before. For 17 years the constitution of Pennsylvania has been in force. Today McLeod and the Drexels and the Standard Oil Trust trample it down.

"When the people demand their rights the answer sent to them is a body of Pinkerton thugs armed with Winchesters.

"We do not believe in violence, although Powderly's letter has an ominous ring. But gentlemen of the Reading deal, harken. It was too much law that caused the 'Marseillaiso' to be born. It was too much law that too much law that sent 10,000 laboring men marching up to the Emperor's palace yesterday, and that now causes the streets of Berlin to be drenched in blood as we are writing." President to Take a Vacation. WASHINGTON, Feb. 25.-The President Mr. Hill's lieutenants yesterday afternoon

## THE POLITICAL FIELD.

Conflict of Opinion Wages Fiercer Than Ever.

Notable Utterances of Prominent Politicians on the Outlook.

Necessary Confusion Which Only the Convention Can Untangle.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25.-The regular pro seedings of the House and Senate today were of so little importance that members of Congress paid but scant attention to them and devoted their time to a general

discussion of the political situation.

If the opinions of congressmen are to be relied upon, Mr. Cleveland is stronger with the country than any other man whose name has been mentioned in connection He is fully as strong as Hill in the South.

and in the West there is no comparison So far as can be discovered there is practi-cally no enthusiasm for Hill in the West, while the mere mention of Cleveland's name is sufficient to arouse the wildest kind of

Is similar to arouse the winders kind of enthusiasm.

The friends of the ex-president realize, however, that his nomination will be a matter of great difficulty owing to the fact that the New York delegation will be solfd for Hill, and it would be an unprecedented thing to nominate a man who has not the support of his own State.

Still they say that as some time or another a departure from precedent must be made and a new precedent set, this will be a fitting opportunity, and whether New York is for Hill or against him. Cleveland will be nominated at the Chicago convention.

The Cleveland men are now working with a great earnestness.

The supporters of Mr. Cleveland will not now listen to any talk of a compromise, but insist that Cleveland is the one man above all others for the Democracy to win with this year, and that he will surely be nominated at Chicago.

BACK OF HILL BOOM BROKEN. Signatures of 200,000 New York Voters

Expected on Cleveland Roll. CHARLESTON, S. C., Feb. 24,-The News and Courier, under the editorial head of

and Courier, under the editorial head of "The Machine and its Man," says:
"The protesting Democrats have enlisted for the war, and when the convention meets in Chicago they will be represented there by a full delegation, backed by the signatures of 200,000 New York Democrats, whose fidelity to the party cannot be questioned, and whose voice will be heard in the convention or whose votes will be lost at the polls.

the convention or whose votes will be lost at the polls.

"The Democrats whe are arrayed against Hill and the machine cannot be frightened or cajoled. They represent the intelligence and respectability of the party; they speak for the commercial and business interests of the metropolis; they stand for clean methods and clean men in politics; they mean that the rights of the Democratic masses of New York shall be respected, and that no man who seeks to gain popularity by cunning devices and shrewd manipulation shall be imposed upon the country as the Democratic candidate for president.

"We may expect that all the Hill newspapers and strikers in the country will be in a state of political exaltation this morning and for some time to come. But, exult as they please, the back of the Hill boom is broken. Getting the delegates is not getting the nomination; and g

#### JOHN G. CARLISLE.

Watterson Thinks the Kentucky Senator the Right Man. LOUISVILLE, Ky., Feb. 23.-Henry Watter son says editorially:

Now that the Democrats of New York have spoken through the regular and law-ful channels appointed for party expreson, and Hon. David Bennett Hill formally presented to his fellow-Democrats of the United States is the choice of the Democrats of the Empire State for resident, the question before the country ecomes one of yes and no, for whoever ecures the nomination must beat Mr. Hill. Whatever else we do, let us not mistake he issue. It is squarely before us.

Mr. Cleveland is no longer a possibility. His selection as the Democratic standardbearer, if such a thing were under the cir-cumstances conceivable, would be on the liberate suicide. There are thousands of Democrats who,

recognizing the hopelessness of the case, may consent to the loss of Mr. Cleveland. But they will not accept Mr. Hill. The transition is too abrupt, the wrench is too transition is too abrupt, the wrench is too violent.

To the nomination therefore, put forward by the Democrats of the Empire State we must respectfully, and for the reasons given, vote no: and we offer, as a substitute, Hon, John G. Carlisle of Kentucky, next in succession to Grover Cleveland, as leader and embodiment of the great issue of revenue reform, and in eminence of abilities in public services and in personal integrity attogether worthy to in personal integrity altogether worthy to wear his mantle and entirely large enough to fill it.

#### GORMAN AND GRAY.

Two for First Place-Hill Sentiment Re-

ported Booming. WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 24.-Senator Vance of North Carolina, in his characteristic way, said today that Senator Hill could give any man in public today "cards and spades," and then win, bright little black eyes of his," added the North Carolinian, "can see the finest wire and when he gets hold of it something has

to give way." Representative Meyer of New Orleans said his people were learning to like Senator

Hill better every day.
They had a warm place in their hearts for Mr. Cleveland, but they felt that he could not carry New York, and, as that State was mot carry New York, and, as that State was necessary to Democratic success, they were disposed to favor any man who could win. If the tight between Mr. Hill and Mr. Cleveland became so fierce that neither of them could be nominated, then he was favorably inclined toward Senator Gorman of Maryland, whom he regarded as the second choice of nearly all of the Cleveland and Hill men.

Representative Crain of Texas, one of the most popular Southwestern representatives, said that Hill was gaining strength daily in Texas, where the Cleveland sentiment had always been strong, and that as the object of the Southern people was to elect a Democrat, they would be for the candidate who showed his ability to win.

"The fact is," Mr. Crain added. "that the mass of the people of Texas are for free silver.

liver. Representative Jason Brown of Indiana hought the action of the Albany conven-ion made Hill a formidable candidate, and that in the Hoosier State, where Cleveland had atways been strong, Hill would now

loom up.
Gray would have the Indiana delegation,
Mr. Brown said, and the State might eventually favor a ticket reading Hill and Gray.

RHODY'S TOSS UP.

Looks Like an Even Thing for Hill and Cleveland. PROVIDENCE, R. I., Feb. 25.-Both side in the Cleveland-Hill fight here to contro the State convention and elect delegates to the Chicago national convention claim a victory this morning.

It is difficult to say absolutely how the 20

delegates stand, but the Hill men say they have 19 of the 26, and the Cleveland men claim the same number.

A very careful canvass has been made by men who are on the outside of this contest over the Democratic presidential nominee and they place the strength equal.

Thirteen of the delegates they give to Cleveland and 13 to Hill.

MUST ENTER AT FRONT DOOR Springer Points the Only Way for

Cleveland to Succeed. WASHINGTON, Feb. 25.—The split in the Democratic party in New York is still a topic of conversation about the Capitol. The politicians seem to take even more interest in the peculiar situation of affairs than they do in either the troublesome silver question or the tariff. "Should the Cleveland men," said one of districts."

"circulate petitions all over the State of United States ought to be represented there row morning for a week's visit to Virginia New York and get them signed by 10,000 been seen. Give us more ships, and there will no longer be a million men idle in the country, as is the case today. How many readers ever saw an American-built, full-regged ship, manned by American sailors

The seen. Give us more ships, and there by more who are prepared to maintain America's interests first, last and always.

Secretary.

Beach, Va. He makes the trip solely for rest and quiet, and will transact no official business while away unless that is absolutely necessary. He will be accompanied by Mrs. Harrison, Mrs. Dimmick and his regged ship, manned by American sailors

Secretary.

Democratic clubs everywhere will be supplied with copies every week during the lutely necessary. He will be accompanied by Mrs. Harrison, Mrs. Dimmick and his convention, it would quite effectually settle

#### Mr. Hill's chances for the presidential nom-

ination."
Representative Springer of Illinois, chairman of the ways and means committee of the House, last evening formally announced Senator Palmer as a candidate for president. "However much the friends of Mr. Cleveland in other States may regret this action, they must, as Democrats, accept it as final. It would be folly for other States to insist upon Mr. Cleveland's nomination when his own State has declared for another. If Mr. Cleveland's name is to be presented to the national Democratic convention, it must be presented by his own State. He must come in at the front door, if at all."

#### ANTI-HILL COMMITTEE.

Fairchild Made Permanent Chairman of the New York Organization.

NEW YORK, Feb. 27,-The committee of 14 appointed by the anti-Hill Democrats at Albany met today, at 10 Wall st. The obsect of the meeting was to perfect a general It was 11 o'clock before a quorum was se-

ared and half an hour later Chairman Locke called the meeting to order. The temporary organization of the provisional State committee was made permanent by the election of Charles S. Fairchild as chairman, and William E. Curtis

as treasurer. The committee which will be increased at the discretion of the chairman to 34 members, is now composed of the following; Messrs. Fairchild. Anderson, Curtis. Peabody. Sheppard. Kinney. Cutter, Northrop, Ansley, Locke, Peck and Roe.

#### AS McKINLEY SEES IT.

He Does Not Think New York State

maple or oak, or any hard wood. Sift the ashes and fill up a quart glass jar; then cover it with water; let settle; pour off first water; fill again. After 12 Will Go Demogratic Anyway. Youngstown, Ohio, Feb. 23.—Gov. Mc-Kinley arrived here this morning to attend hours or less take a tablespoonful in a glass of cold the Duncan-Bowman nuptials. To your correspondent, in speaking of the

Cleveland-Hill situation, this evening, he "Mr. Hill is unquestionably on top. He appears to have his own way.

"As to Hill's prospects of carrying the State at the general election, providing he gets the nomination, that will depend upon the action of the supporters of Mr. Cleveland.

and.
"If Mr. Cleveland is nominated his success in New York will depend upon the suport of the Hill people.
"However, I do not think it possible for ither Mr. Cleveland or Mr. Hill to carry New York State this year. Of course cleveland once got the State by a scratch, ut then I have always believed that Blaine arried the State and was crowded out.

arried the State and was crowded out.
"I am satisfied this will be a Republican ear, and that the old-time Republican maorities will be rolled up in the elections ext November." The Governor has entirely recovered from ent illness and is enjoying his usual

'WET BLANKET" FOR ST. PAUL. Minnesota State Chairman Against Hill's Candidacy.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Feb. 24.-The choice by he New York State Democratic conven tion of an entire Hill delegation, although expected for several weeks, has fallen like a wet blanket upon Minnesota Democrats. Hon. W. M. Campbell, chairman of the Democratic State central committee, among other things, said

onvention at Albany will tend to weaken Hill as a presidential candidate rather than to strengthen him. "Such activity and such undue haste in fushing thinks through in the interest of a particular candidate or a faction are contrary to the wishes of the majority, and I believe it will receive the censure it deserves when the time comes."

"I believe that the result of Monday'

"CONTRAST THE MEN."

An Ohio Utterance Disparaging Tam many's Candidate. COLUMBUS, O., Feb. 24.-The Evening

Dispatch, Independent, had a strong leader in its issue last night under the head, "A Democratic Disgrace." It says: "David B. Hill does not represent the Democracy of New York, nor did the delegates his followers chose represent the wishes of the majority of Democrats who will do the voting on election day.

"Contrast the conduct of Mr. Cleveland with that of Mr. Hill. "Read the record of each man from the peginning of their political careers, and "For Mr. Cleveland there is respect; for Mr. Hill there is distrust and disgust.
"One is a statesman of broad views, of unimpeached integrity, and of a firmness of character that gives assurance of honesty of purpose; the other is a scheming politician." purpose: the other is a scheming politician

WILL BOOM RUSSELL. Governor of the Bay State Will Go to Chicago Convention. According to present plans, Gov. Russell

will go to the Chicago convention, not as a delegate at large, but as the guest of the entire State delegation,
Chairman J. W. Corcoran of the Demo-Will a wish expressed in a will hold good?

A gives by will a certain sum of money to B with
the wish that what is left, if any, at B's death shall eratic State committee says this is so, and that the State is sure to be a factor of no small importance in the convention. "The situation now points to a candidate aside from the two who have been talked

about, and the possibilities of W. E. Russell are growing all the time. "At Chicago the Governor will come in contact with public men, and he has a way of making himself felt and appreciated under such circumstances. Even if he is | sne free of him? not given a place on the ticket, it will tend to broaden him out and give him a national reputation, which will be very much for his redit in the future, and that will be an ad-antage to him and to the Democrats of the

Vanuage to him and to the Democrats of the State."

Josiah Quincy said the Governor was going to Chicago, but that whether it would be as a delegate at large or a guest is an open question yet.

A close political friend of the Governor says of the matter: "We propose to make Gov. Russell the central figure of our delegation, and to surround him with a big crowd of young and old Democrats, who will be invited to go to Chicago with us. "That will give Messachusetts prominence not only at Chicago, but in all the big cities along the route." take the children if I would contribute to their sup

CLEVELAND TOOK NO PART. New York "Anti-Machine" Democrats

Did Not Consult Him. NEW YORK, Feb. 26.-The anti-February convention Democrats are apparently de-termined to hold a State convention at Syracuse, May 31, and to select 72 delegates to the Chicago national convention. A eeting of the committee appointed at Albany to continue the organization and

held tomorrow. Mr. E. Ellery Anderson and Charles Fairchild, who head the committee, said today that ex-President Cleveland had never taken any part directly or indirectly in the organization of the "anti-machine" Democrats. They were certain that Mr. Cleveland had never been asked to give any counsel or had been consulted by any member of the computites

arrange for the Syracuse convention will be

#### TO DEMOCRATIC CLUBS.

You need THE WEEKLY GLOBE and THE WEEKLY GLOBE needs you during this presidential campaign. You need THE WEEKLY GLOBE as the most influential and inexpensive agency in lissemination of your political principles

and in the extension of sound Democracy

among the people.

THE WEEKLY GLOBE needs you to direct its efforts to the localities where its circulation will do the most good. THE WEEKLY GLOBE acknowledges with thanks the following complimentary vote: Young Men's Democratic Club

of Massachusetts, Boston, Jan. 20, 1892. At a meeting of the executive committee held today, the following vote was passed: "Voted, That the thanks of this committee be extended to the management of The Boston Weekly Globe for their cooperation in disseminating Democratic doctrines throughout the agricultural

> Yours, very respectfully, BENJ. W. WELLS, Secretary.



Massachusetts Legislature. To the Editor or People's Column-Please let m now how many members there are in the Massa husetts Legislature, also how many members in the Iassachusetts Senate, also the names and residences of the Governor's council. A Constant Reader.

[Senate, 40; House, 240. Council, Isaac N. Keith of Bourne, Edwin V. Mitchell of Medfield, Ephraim Stearns of Waltham, James Donovan of Boston, Moses How of Haverhill, Alonzo Evans of Everett George F. Morse of Leominster and Elisha Morgan of Springfield.] Failures for Five Years.

To the Editor of the People's Column—Please state number of failures in United States and Can-

ada during the past five years.

[1887, 11,055; 1888, 12,317; 1889, 13,335 1890, 12,299; 1891, 14,240.] Remedy for Hoarseness. To the Editor of the People's Column—Feb. 20 O.P. raid he was troubled with hoarseness. Here is a sure

medy: Take common hard wood ashes-hickory

water; if too strong take less. Drink at any time. It will cure any case of hoarseness if followed up a I have made constant use of this remedy for ove 30 years. It never falls. I obtained it from a doctor in New York in 1860. He used it among all his

patients, and he was one of the best physicians I

Remedy for Dry Cough. To the Editor of the People's Column—In your issue of Jan. 27 D. D. asks for a remedy for dry cough. Here is one: Take equal parts of old Medford rum and molasses, with a small quantity of tincture expsicum, making it as strong as preferred. with the capsicum. Dose, tablespoonful at any time or as often as you please. This remedy will cure a cough, catting the mucous gatherings in the throat better than any other medicinal compound. It is also better for the grip than anything else. I have

Drunken Passenger. Has a conductor on a railroad any legal right to put his hand in a drunken passenger's pockets, search for and take out sufficient money to pay his I should say not.

Buried in the Town Lot.

My father died very suddenly, leaving by will rerything to his second wife (only married a short ime), although he left two children and seven grand children. We did not try to break the will, but let her administer. I find she cannot furnish any re-beipt for my father's burial lot. She had him taken to Portsmouth, N. H., and put into the town lot. I ere any law that can right this?

I do not know of any.

rocuring a divorce.

I was taken into a family when I was 8 years old ed with them until I was 17. but was neve adopted. Have I any claim to their property?

Adopted.

Divorce Without Money. My husband left me four year's ago and I have no seen or heard from him since. How can I get a divorce, as I have no money to pay a lawyer

It will be necessary for you to employ a lawyer i

here is no method by which you can get a divorc Died on Rent Day.

A occupied B's house, B died on the last day o the month, leaving the house to a sister. Can hi heirs claim rent for month in which B died? D. T. Should say it would go to the estate of B. that is

Grave Question. (1). I and my sister-in-law buy a lot in a cemete she agreeing pay half. She afterwards refused to do so and has since died and is buried in said lot. Can I collect or can I remove body by law? (2). My husband goes away without telling m

it as I am in need? M. O'N. 1. The question of collecting I cannot answer as I have not sufficient statement on which to base as nswer. You cannot remove a body without per

have his signature to the draft. Wish in a Will.

2. No, the deposit being in his name you must

go to C, who is not an heir of B. Can C hold it by the wish of A, or must B give it by will? J. E. It is a good devise of remainder to C. Tangled Lives. 1. If A marries and his wife gets tired of him and arries again, and he marries again without a di

vorce, is it lawful or not?

2. If A dies and his second wife marries hearin ne, can her second husband claim her or is 1. Second marriage would be utterly void. 2. As she was not the wife of A, her marriage t

ther man would be legal and her husband co Wife Has Gone.

port. At first I was inclined to let her have them but now I am determined to keep them myself. Car she come and take them in my absence, as I am away from home all day, and, if so, can I re apply? You can recover the children if she takes them but I know of no way in which you get any other satisfaction. If she conceals the children you will

My wife has left me and my young children, an

efuses to live with me any longer. She offered to

will be obliged to have the services of a lawyer. Six Queries. A woman died intestate, leaving homestead, some personal property, a husband and a daughter:

1. By what means can widower secure position of administrator? and couldn's daughter claim some

2. If widower includes in list of deceased's per-

sonal property things belonging to daughter, and articles given by deceased to daughter prior to former's death and fails to account for personal property which he has disposed of, what course can be pursued against him? 3. Isn't he obliged (in Massachusetts) to advertise his appointment in papers? How can daughter see the list of property by him offered the Probate Court as deceased's?

4. Can daughter hold articles given her by deceased prior to her death? 5. Can widower compel daughter to leave home-stead, and can he by any means hold her personal 6. Can a man legally drop his surname and use only first two?

1. Petition Probate Court, husband has first 2. If he takes property belonging to daughter he can be made to return it or its value.

3. The court can order notice by advertising or by posting notices. Can see list at Probate office.

5. He can compel her to leave house, as he has the exclusive use of it so long as he lives, but cannot hold her personal property. 6. No. Another Says "Manner." To the Editor of the People's Colnmn-I am greatly interested in the discussion of the phrase "To the manner born" in the "People's Column;" and.

with a volume of Shakespeare before me, advocate in "Hamlet," Scene IV., Act 1, Horatio asks Ham let the meaning of a gourish of trumpets, to whom
the prince replies that the king "keeps wassail."
Horatio questions, "Is it a custom?" a query which
shows in what meaning the following word is used.
Hamlet answers: "Ay, marry, is't? And to my mind, though I am native here and to the manner born, it is a custom more honor'd in the breach than the observance." Is there authority back of Shakespeare? J. A. V.

1. Do I require a license to peddle tea from house o house from a team? 2. If so how much does the license cost? 3. How much is the fine for selling without a

Pedler's License.

license? M. F. 1. Sees. 2. Depends on the number and size of towns you wish to peddle in. Apply to secretary of state, State House. Roston. 3. Not exceeding \$200.

The Globe AND

SAVE MONEY.

Everybody knows that the watch movements made at Waltham, Mass., and Elgin, Ill., are the pest in the world, and to get a watch with a genuine Waltham or Elgin movement is an object of ambition abroad as well as here. Trading on this ambition, the country has been flooded with cheap imitations of genuine American movements, which unscrupulous dealers advertise in such a way that the purchaser thinks he is getting a genuine Waltham or Elgin watch; in fact, he

nerely gets one of the same style.

Over one-half of the people of the United State must buy by mail, or wait for weeks and months before they can get to a storekeeper. quarter are within reach of a store where they can make any selection, and the chances are that

estly treated.

The WEEKLY GLOBE believes that it is doing a public service when it offers genuine Waltham and Elgin watches to its subscribers at prices

of everybody. The WEEKLY GLOBE can furnish any style of watch made at Waltham or Elgin, but from the many different styles it has selected a few which represent exceptional value for the money invested. There are half a dozen great case companies in the country that make solid gold, gold-filled, silver and nickel-silver cases. Every one knows what a solid gold or a solid silver case is, and The Weekly Globe assures its readers that the gold-filled and nickel-silver cases are fas driving the old-fashioned "solid" cases out of the market. A gold-filled case is made by rolling two plates of solid gold upon a plate of fine composi-tion metal. A nickel-silver case is made of a omposition of nickel and other metals, and it is

OFFER NO. I. A seven jewelled Waltham or Elgin movement of the latest pattern, patent pinion, compensation balance and hardened hair spring, cased as fol-

In 14k, 20-year case engraved....18.00 In solid 14k gold case, 14 dwt... In solid coin silver (3 oz.) case...12.70 OFFER NO. 2. A full (15) jewelled Waltham or Elgin nickel

.... \$11.45 In gold filled 15-year case, en-...17.65 \$21.15 ...20.00 23.50 14k gold filled 20-year case.. In 14k gold filled 20-year case en-..22.40

safety pinion, Breguet hair spring, hardened and tempered in form. Upon this movement time and money have been literally squandered to bring it o perfection. This movement comes cased as

A handsome movement, ladies' size, 7 jewels ompensation balance and safety pinion, for of the great factories at Waltham or Elgin, cased

n 14k. gold-filled 20-year case, engraved... 18.00

A magnificent 13-jewelled movement (3 pre in settings), with compensation balance and all other improvements, cased as follows: n gold-filled 15-year case, engraved. . . . . . . \$18.90

following chains have been selected: all of genuine rolled gold, and they are made by rolling solid plates of gold around a piece of wire, which is then drawn out to the size wanted for The genuine rolled plate wears for years, but the market is flooded with cheap imitations in electroplate and fire gilt that must be

an attachment for a charm, and is a very showy No. 3 is a ladies' fob-chain, with close links and pendant in the shape of a berry made of gold

with pendant in the shape of an open fan. Sent by mail for \$2.35.

POINTS TO REMEMBER.

(1) In ordering, give number of offer and state whether you wish open-face or hunting case, men's or ladies' size; also state price. Order chains on a separateslip.

Any subscriber to THE WEEKLY GLOBE may buy all the watches he wishes for himself or his friends. price paid.

(5) It will take from 3 to 10 days to fill each order. (6) Every Watch and Chain delivered at your Post Office free on

Send all orders to THE WEEKLY GLOBE,

ROSTON, MASS.

Waltham or Elgin WATCHES

BUY

they do not know where to send for what they want with any certainty that they will be hon-

which put accurate timekeepers within the reach

solid, not a plated case. We now come to our offers. All our watches are stem-winding and setting.

In nickel silver case. ...86 90 In gold filled 15-year case, en-

movement, patent regulator, compensation balance, safety pinion, Breguet hair spring hardened and tempered in form, 4 pairs jewels in settings, cased as follows:

in solid 14k gold case, 40 dwt.... In solid coin silver (3 oz.) case....17.40 OFFER NO. 3. A full (15) jewelled movement, from one of the great factories at Waltham or Elgin, adjusted at the factory to heat, cold and posi-

follows: 

LADIES' WATCHES. Offer No. 4.

In gold-filled case, guaranteed 15 years, 

In solid gold, 14k.,  $17\frac{1}{2}$  to 19 dwt. case, en. Offer No. 5.

n solid gold, 14k., 171/2 to 19 dwt. case, en-The demand for watch chains has made it easier to supply than to refuse it. After the examination of a large number of styles and qualities the be obliged to take out a writ of habeas corpus, and

> No. 1 is a men's chain, with twisted open links, known as a "trace chain." It has a beautiful bar and an attachment for a charm, sent by mail for No. 2 is a men's chain with links twisted closely together, known as a 'curb chain." It also has

avoided

beads. Sent by mail for \$1.95. No. 4 is like No. 3, with pendant in the shape of a cube made of golden lace work. Sent by 'No. 5 is a ladies' fob-chain made of woven wire

(2) This offer is open only to subscrib

(3) No subscription is included in the (4) Every watch sent out will be in perfect order. If it is damaged in the mails, send it back within 24 hours and it will be repaired free of charge.

receipt of price.

..12.95 \$16.50 ..15.30 18.80

21.60

#### NEWS OF THE WEEK

#### Starving in Hope of Bringing Employers to Terms.

#### The History of the Country for Seven Days Briefly Recorded

## Much Information.

NEW YORK, Feb. 26.—The striking cloakmakers gathered in Golden Rule Hall on Irvington st., this morning, and listened to speeches predicting that if they remained firm Meyer, Jonason & Co. would be forced to grant their demand for better wages.

Many of them had hungry stomachs; closely buttoned overcoats indicating that the undercoats had gone to the pawnshop; men who are threatened with eviction were surrounded by little groups, steamship Majestic (Br.), Pursell, arrived at this port this morning, having made a reall there was not one who did not express willingness to suffer any hardship rather than return to work at wages which they said were little better than the starvation

impending. The appeal to the public for assistance has brought nearly \$350, which is being used to relieve the most urgent cases of dis-

tress.

Those who have anything left to pawn are not expected to ask for assistance. Leader Barondess himself is compelled to resort to the pawn shop to maintain his

little family. The case of Harris Lipsch, who, with his wife and three children, occupies three rooms at 55 Willett st., is only one of many which appeal to public sympathy.

A few days ago another family, with three children, came to share his rooms.

Lipsch is two months behind in his rent, and is threatened with eviction.

Besides, the two families are actually said to be starving.

#### "I AM NOT A MURDERER."

Wronged Husband Prevented from Killing His Wife's Lover.

New York, Feb. 25.—Henry Hyer, a Kevport, N. J., oysterman, returning home un-expectedly although intentionally, Tuesday evening, found his wife, a pretty young brunette, and Alfred Cottrell, son of a wealthy ship-builder, together.

All the curtains in the house were drawn and Hyer had to break in the front door.

and Hyer had to break in the front door.

He had with him several neighbors as witnesses, and while he covered Cottrell with a pistol, they identified the intruder.

Mrs. Hyer tore off the masks which concealed the faces of the witnesses and swore "to get even with them."

Hyer stood a moment regarding the wrecker of his home and then coolly and deliberately pulled the trigger of the revolver.

There was no report, for one of Hyer's friends had extracted the cartridge.

Hyer turned, looked around for a moment and then handed the pistol to one of his neighbors, saying:

and then handed the place are respectively.

"Thanks; I'am not a murderer."

Then he slowly left the room, and the others followed.

Yesterday morning he placed the case in the hands of a lawyer.

"YOU KIELED MY BABY."

#### Chattanooga Mother Publicly Cowhides a Prominent Physician.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Feb. 25.--Dr. WO. Townes, the best known and most prominent physician in Chattanooga, and professor of chemistry in Grant University, was publicly cowhided by a woman at noon yesterday.

The assault occurred on the principal business street of the city and attracted an Mrs. Sallie Vallstadt, wife of a German

painter, did the whipping. She charged the physician with giving her year-old baby medicine which caused its death. She was frantic with grief and hysterical.

Dr. Townes had treated the child.

Two other decreas were called in during

Two other doctors were called in during the night, but could not save it.

#### LEADERS MAKE A COMPACT. The Koreschens and the Brotherhood of

New Life to Unite.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 25.—Dr. Cyrus
Teed, the leader of the Koreschens, who
claims to be the coming messiah, and who
has recently gained national notoriety by

Louis & San Francisco railway.

man of New Hampshire has brought suit
here to set aside the proceedings of the last
annual stockholders' meeting of the St.
Louis & San Francisco railway. has recently gained national notoriety by his attempt on the hoarded millions of the community at Economy, Penn. has joined forces with Thomas Lake Harris, primate of the Brotherhood of New Life, whose headquarters are in Sonoma county, California. Harris has recently gained unenviable notoriety by the exposures of his dealings with Lawrence Oliphant, and by revelations made by Miss Alzire Chevallier of Boston, who charges him with grossly immoral practices. Harris, and it is said they formed a compact for the amalgamation of the two socie-

Teed has a large establishment in Chicago, Teed has a large establishment in Chicago, but his branch in San Francisco is dwindling, and it is thought, since his failure to get some of his disciples into the Economite community, that he has cast about for a union with Harris.

Harris is weak, also, owing to the effect of Miss Chevallier's attacks, which have been felt most severely in England.

Harris has gathered worldly goods estimated at \$250,000.

INGALLS WEARS THE BUTTON.

Ex-Senator from Kansas Initiated into the G. A. R.

ATCHISON, Kas., Feb. 25.-The annual encampment of the G. A. R. department of Kansas, was formally opened at 2 o'clock yesterday, and when Senator Ingalls arose to make the welcoming speech, the opera house was packed as it never was before. The speech was highly appreciated by the only last week been initiated into the order and wore for the first time the bronze but-

Ex-Gov. St. John is here and delivered one of his characteristic addresses.

DICKERING WITH UNCLE SAM.

Stanley Sums Up the Negotiations for International Harmony.

OTTAWA, Ont., Feb. 25.—At 3 o'clock this afternoop Governor-General Stanley opened the second session of the seventh Parliament of the Dominion of Canada. He said he hoped the Behring sea negotia-

tions will lead to a just and amicable settle-An amicable understanding has been arrived at with the United States respecting the steps to be taken for the establishment of the boundary of Alaska, and for reci-

procity of services in cases of wreck and Arrangements were also reached for the appointment of an international commission to report on the regulations which may be adopted by the United States and Canada for the prevention of destructive methods

for establishing uniformity of close seasons and other means for the preservation and increase of fish.

Bills will be presented for the amendment of the civil service act, the acts relating to real property in the territories and those respecting the fisheries.

#### TWO UNIONS AT WAR.

New York Painters Have a Novel Con-

troversy on Hand. NEW YORK, Feb. 25.-A war has broken out among the painters' organizations of

the city. Nos. 1 and 6, who have thus far been successful in the strike led by them, have met with a check through the action of the German House Painters' Versin, which have repudiated the agreement made with some of the firms, and have, strange to tell, refused to accept the higher wages obtained for them by the strike of

the Progressives.

A member of the House Painters' Verein called at one of the shops in which the strikers had obtained a higher rate of wages and offered to work for \$3 per day. The shop in question employed 13 of the members of the Progressive Union, and these were called up separately by the forman of the concern and offered \$3 per day or their dismissal. day. The shop in question employed 18 of the members of the Progressive Union, and these were called up separately by the foreman of the concern and offered \$3 per day or their dismissal.

The astonished Progressive Union men of Montreal, on her way from Cardiff to St.

"Robert, dear, how do you suppose those dozens and dozens of empty bottles ever got into the cellar?"

"Why, I don't know, my dear. I neve of Montreal, on her way from Cardiff to St.

They lived alone, both being unmarried, and the crime was not discovered until yes-In Short and Pithy Paragraphs With terday, when the bodies of the two men were found in a front room chopped to

A bloody axe was found in the room.

The time of the passage just completed was five days 20 hours and 22 minutes, and the distance covered 2866 miles, 89 miles more than on the 17th voyage, being equal, at the rate steamed, to four hours and 28 minutes, which would make her time on the short route five days 15 hours and 15 minutes, the tastest ever made.

Her average speed throughout the passage was 20.41 miles per hour.

DROUGHT IN ARIZONA.

But Little Rain for a Year, and the Cat-

tle Dying by Thousands. Benson, Ari., Feb. 24.—The people of this section are anxiously watching the weather.
The lack of rain for the next three weeks will be a serious blow to the cattle interests n Arizona.

Practically no rain has fallen for nearly a ear, and the losses of cattle throughout the erritory during that time are already larger than for several years.

Joseph Land, cattle inspector for Benson and Pantano districts, estimates the losses along the San Pedro above Benson at 12 percent, and on the lower San Pedro 50 percent.

Most Violent Earthquake Ever Felt in

San Diego, Cal. SAN DIEGO, Cal., Feb. 24.-The most vioent earthquake shock ever experienced here routed the people out of bed at 11.14 last night.

The movement began at that time and entrary to usual experience continued nearly a minute. Buildings swayed so much that guests in hotels and private houses were awakened from sleep and rushed to the street in their

The shock lasted so long that people had ime to descend from the third and fourth tories, look back and see the buildings still swaying. A loud rumbling accompanied the tremble.

night clothes.

The shock was also felt at Los Angeles.

STOOD ENORMOUS PRESSURE.

Successful Test of the Brown Segmental Wire Gun. BIRDSBORO, Penn., Feb. 27.-A test of the Brown segmental wire gun made here yesterday produced a pressure of more than 53,000 pounds to the square inch in the cylinder made to represent the powderchamber of the gun, and the cylinder not only withstood this enormous strain, but

only withstood this enormous strain, but afterward showed not the slightest trace of having been subjected to it.

The lining tube, the breech plug, the segments, the wire winding and the gas checks were entirely uninjured, and careful star gauging showed that there was no enlargement of the bore whatever.

The 5-inch walls were composed of a thin lining tube, 12 segments three inches thick and about two inches of wire wound in 31 layers.

BOUND TO GET HIS SEAT.

New Hampshire Man Brings Suit Against a Western Road. St. Louis, Mo., Feb. 26.—Samuel C. East-SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 25.-Dr. Cyrus man of New Hampshire has brought suit

> The suit is directed against the road named, its directors, and the Santa Fe rail-

> road and its directors, The petition alleges that the Santa Fe secured by various means 235,097 shares of 'Frisco stock and used it to elect its own creatures directors of the 'Frisco, in contrarention of the constitution and laws of Missouri, which forbid one corporation to

ontrol another. It also alleges that Eastman was elected It also alleges that Eastman was elected director and that he was counted out.

The petitioner asked that the proceedings be set aside, or if found regular that the court take necessary means to ascertain who were elected directors and to seat Eastman.

SOUTHERN BROKER GONE.

Shortage of George S. Moore Estimated at \$70,000.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Feb. 27.-George S. Moore, for 20 years one of the most prominent business men in this city and the largest broker and dealer in pig iron, fi re brick and coke in the South, has disappeared, and the indications are that he has

gone to Canada. Unofficial figures place his shortage at \$70,000. Of this sum, it is alleged, the banks lose about \$10,000, the rest being owed to individuals.

dividuals.

Mr. Moore's plan of operations was to duplicate receipts on pig iron. He became deeply involved, and, it is said, tried to get out of the difficulty by this duplication.

RED HOT TIMES IN CREEDE.

Owners There Today.

CREEDE, Col., Feb. 27.-While no clash occurred at yesterday's sale it is feared there would be trouble between the property is reached.

A red hot meeting was held in the big tent last evening and a committee of 25 residents volunteered to guarantee the auction stand.

A platform will be erected upon which the squatter's representative will stand, and when a lot is called upon which is an improvement, a warning will be given and the committee agree to remove bidders from the ground should violence be necessary to keep the price at a minimum.

OTTAWA, Ont., Feb. 24,-Hon. William Pugsley, solicitor-general of New Brunswick, who is here, confirms the statement that the government of that province will this year introduce legislation taxing banks and commercial companies in order to make up a shortage in the revenue.

Mr. Pugsiey, who is a strong Conservative, says that the census of the province is terribly disappointing. There was also a decrease in the revenue during the year from the depression in the lumber trade.

Bride Shot by a Charivari.

NEWPORT, Ark., Feb. 27.-A sad tragedy occurred Thursday night near here. couple named Mr. Swearingen and Mrs. Bratley were married in the afternoon, and were visited by a charivari party during

the night.

The mob called upon the newly married to uple to appear, and as they refused to do to, some one shot through the window, filling the bride's head with buckshot and faally wounding her. The shooter is ungown.

Notes.

Six school children and a policeman were badly bitten by a mad dog at Elizabeth, N. J., Wednesday.

There was a slight fire in the west wing of the Astor House, New York, Thursday. It was soon extinguished and there was little or no excitement among the guests.

Fire Thursday at San Antonio. Tex., destroyed the entire corner and several stores

promptly refused to accept the terms, and were paid off.

Members of the German Union were put to work in their places, and that union has refused a demand on the part of the Progressive Union to call the men out.

BODIES HACKED TO PIECES,

John and William Ayler Murdered near Kingville, Mo.

HQLDEN, Mo., Feb. 25.—John and William Ayler, brothers, were murdered at their home near Kingville, Tuesday night.

They lived alone, both being unmarried,

Bookmaker Burton C. Webster, now on trial in New York city for the murder of broker Goodwin, won \$7000 on the first race at Guttenburg on Wednesday, through a commissioner, and Thursday made \$3000 by betting on Forest King.

A bloody axe was found in the room.

The brothers were well off, and those who committed the murder doubtless did so with the motive of robbery.

There is no clue to the murderers.

OVER TWENTY MILES AN HOUR.

Steamer Majestic Beats All Records for Distance Covered.

New York, Feb. 24.—The White Star steamship Majestic (Br.), Pursell, arrived at this port this morning, having made a remarkable run in point of speed.

On her 17th voyage the Majestic's time was 5 days 18 hours and 8 minutes. She then covered 2775 miles.

The time of the passage just completed was five days 20 hours and 22 minutes, and the stowaway on the steamer Orkla, which arrived at New York Wednesday, was Thursday handed over to the authorities by Capt. Sutherland. He will probably be sent to Port Tennant, Wales, where it is alleged he murdered at San Francisco reported they were unable to agree and were discharged by Judge Troutt. The jury stood 10 for conviction and two for acquittal. The defendant was M. B. Curtis, the well-known actor, who was charged with the murder of a policeman.

The new steamship Maine of the Providence and Stonington Steamship Company was given a trial on the Delaware river Thursday for eight hours. Her speed was announced as 17 6-10 miles an hour, which it is expected will be further increased.

A despatch from Ottawa says; "It has transfired that Saaman William Turnhull the steamer Orkla, which arrived at New York Wednesday, was Thursday handed over to the authorities by Capt. Stutherland. He will probably be sent to Port Irennant. Wales, where it is alleged he murdered at San Francisco reported they were unable to agree and were discharged by Judge Troutt. The jury stood 10 for conviction and two for acquittal. The defendant was M. B. Curtis, the well-known actor, who was the proposition of a policeman. at is expected will be further increased.

A despatch from Ottawa says: "It has transpired that Seaman William Turnbull of the American warship Baltimore, murdered during the disturbances at Valparaiso, Chili, was not an American subject, but a Canadian. His aged father, Capt. Turnbull, is a resident of Charlottetown, P. E. L. and has made a claim on the American government in respect to his loss by his son's death."

Two new cases of typhus fever were

P.E. I., and has made a ciaim on the American government in respect to his loss by his son's death."

Two new cases of typhus fever were found Saturday, in Shapiro's Hotel, 5 Essex st., New York city. Their names are Jacob and Meyer Shapiro, aged respectively 19 and 13 years. They are the sons of the proprietor of the hotel. They were removed to the typhus hospital. Forty-five other Russiar Jews who were suffering from typhus returned from North Brothers' island, this morning, completely cured.

The district convention of the Patriotic Order of Sons of America was held in Sunbury, Penn., Monday. More than 50 camps were represented. The delegates held their meeting behind closed doors. The parade in the afternoon numbered over one thousand members. In the evening a riot prevailed in the public square, caused by members of the order and outside citizens. Three men were seriously hurt. The police were unable to quell it and called on private persons to intercede. After much difficulty the rioters were separated and sent to their homes.

Particulars of a White Cap assault on Robert Underhill, at Branchville, Ferry county, Ind., reach here. Underhill is adeaf mute and was attacked by five men. By the aid of his wife and sister the assailants were fought off until he secured an axe. As a result Ed Keefe is missing and Lewis Falkenberg is lying badly wounded in the shoulder blade. Underhill is badly wounded in the head, face and neck with shot, and will doubtless die.

At Wednesday's session of the electrical convention at Buffalo Charles A. Shieren of New York read a paper on "From the Tannery to the Dynamo." William Stanley, Jr., of Pittsfield, Mass., came next with a valuable paper on "Alternate Current Motors."

Charles T. Wills has obtained judgment at Brooklyn, under the mechanics' lien law, for \$52,216, the amount he claims to be due him for work on Talmage's Tabernaele.

or \$52,216, the amount he claims to be due im for work on Talmage's Tabernacle. The decree of the court orders the sale of he property in case the judgment is not atisfied.

satisfied.

Ex-President Cleveland passed through Niazara Falls Wednesday afternoon on his way East. At Suspension Bridge a large crowd had gathered with a brass band while the train was waiting. Mr. Cleveland stepped upon the platform and shook hands with all who could reach him. No remarks were made.

were made.

The New York Evangelist announces that Dr. William C. Roberts, president of the University of Lake Forest, Ill., has been called to the senior secretaryship of the Presbyterian Board of Home Missions at New York city, and that he has accepted the call. Dr. Henry Kendal, whom he succeed, has been secretary for more than 30 years. years.

years.

The Grand Encampment of Odd Fellows of the State of New York concluded its labors at New York Wednesday afternoon by the election of the following officers: Grand patriarch, William Fraizer; grand high priest, James D. McKinty; senior warden, Mortimer C. Lee; grand scribe, James Terwilliger; grand treasurer, George A. Williams; grand junior warden, W. W. Lee; grand marshal, F. H. Mersey; grand sentinel, S. B. Cuslow.

Moses Kleeman, one of the typhus fever

At the meeting of the directors of the New ersey Central company, at New York, Tree

There was a freight collision Tuesday at Albany, N.Y., a mile above the West Albany bridge on the Central-Hudson road. Brakeman Otis A. Bates was killed and another brakeman was injured.

H. & H. Berger's general merchandise store and some adjoining property at Malvern, Ark., were burned Sunday night. Loss \$100,000; insurance, \$40,000. The fire was of incendiary origin.

Charles E. Mears, doing business at New 'York, under the style of Burt & Mears, manufacturers of men's fine shoes, assigned Tuesuay, Mr. Mears claims that the liabilities are less than \$50,000.

The Republican State convention to elect delegates to the national convention met at Jackson, Miss., Tuesday. Each of the two factions attempted to secure control of the convention, and a fierce row ensued.

convention, and a fierce row ensued.

Argument was commenced Tuesday morning at San Francisco in the case of Actor M. B. Curtis, who is charged with the murder of Police Officer Grant. District Attorney Barnes opened for the prosecution.

Harry Altman, manager of the St. Louis branch of the United Life Insurance Company of New York, has been missing since last Thursday. Young Altman has been married less than a year, and his domestic life is said to have been very happy.

The west bound St. Louis express on the Pennsylvania railroad ran down a pleasure party at Hawkins station, near Pittsburg, about 2 o'clock, Tuesday morning, killing Alice Gaskill instantly, and fatally injuring William DeWar and Milton Seigler.

At a meeting of the stockholders of the

At a meeting of the stockholders of the Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad Company, held at Richmond, Va., Tuesday, the officers were authorized to issue \$70,000.000 worth of bonds for improvements, double trackage, acquiring and constructing branch lines, etc. At Varner, Ark., early Tuesday morning

At Varner, Ark.. early Tuesday morning 75 masked men overpowered the jailers and lynched George Harris, charged with the murder of Parks, a sewing machine agent, at Tyro, last September. The mob shot Harris to pieces. Judge Elliott instructed the grand jury to ferret out the lynchers.

The schooner Annie E. Peirce, owned and commanded by Capt. Joseph Somers of Atlantic City, N. J., was lost near Cape Hatteras, Monday. Capt. Somers had his leg broken, and his mate, Alonzo Driscoll, was killed. The schooner was lumber laden. She was bound from Ocracoke, N. C., for Wilmington, Del.

The President and Mrs. Harrison gave a reception to the public at the White House Tuesday, which brought together an assemblage scarcely ever equalled in number in the history of receptions at the executive mansion. The President and Mrs. Harrison were assisted in receiving by Mrs. Blaine, Mrs. Foster, Mrs. Noble, Mrs. Elkins and Mrs. Rusk.

The schooner Bessie B. was blown ashore Tuesday right in a galo near Lake Worth

The schooner Bessie B. was blown ashore fuesday night in a gale near Lake Worth nlet. Fla. The vessel and cargo are a total

loss.

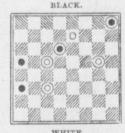
The force of State troops on duty at Coal Creek, Tennessee, had a skirmish Tuesday with the bushwhackers. Shots were exchanged in a lively manner, but no one was hurt. It is expected that serious trouble will fallow.

of trade.

A rear-end collision occurred at 4 o'clock Wednesday morning on the Eel river branch of the Wabash road, near Columbia City, Ind., between two sections of the fast freight. Fireman Lacerne of Butler, Ind., was instantly killed, and his body is buried under the wreek of the engine.

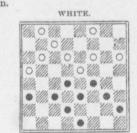
inder the wreck of the engine.





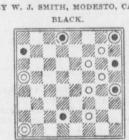
WHITE. White to play and win.

Position No. 1642. Ending between Messrs. Smith and



BLACK. Black (Smith) to play and win. See game 2816 at note C.

Position No. 1643. BY W. J. SMITH, MODESTO, CAL.



White to play and win.

BY	F. TESCH	HELEIT, LO	NDON, E	NO.	
11.15 23.19 8.11 22.17 3.8 26.22	30.26 8.11 19.16 12.19 23.16 9.13 17.14	6.10 22.17 13.22 26.17 15.18	28.19 1.6 25.21-2 6.9-3 17.13 10.17	18.22 19.15 9.18 27.24 20.27 32.14	La N La St B
		(Var. 1.)		DIAWII,	E
1.6 24.19 6.9-4 19.15	27.23	31. 8 4.11 25.21 (Var. 2.)	9.18 28.24 20.27	32.14 11.20 14. 9 Drawn.	H L M E
	9.13 $22.26$ $18.29$	6.1 $29.25$ $27.23$	16.11	19.12 22.17 B. wins.	Pe A Pe
18.22 27.23 22.25 16.11 7.16 14. 7	19.12 11.16 17.14 25.30 23.18 30.25 18.15	18.11	8. 3 7. 2 32.27 16.19 27.23 19.26 31.22	20.24 22.18 5. 9 21.17 9.13 17.14 Drawn.	he st

Game No. 2814-Glasgow. Played at Saratoga, N. Y., Dec. 12, 1891,

between	L. J. Egl	eston of P	lymouth	Union
Vt., and	Isaac Clu	ite of Sara	toga. Eg	leston'
move:				
11.15	3. 7	9.18	19.26	12.19
23.19	28.24	22.15	28.19	23.1
8.11	7.16	10.19	1. 5-1	14.18
22.17	24.20	32.28	30.23	16.13
11.16	16.19	8.11	9.14	18.23
24.20	25.22	25.22	18. 9	26.19
16.23	4.8	6.10	5.14	15.24
27.11	29.25	22.18	31.26	11. 8
7.16	19.24	5. 9-A	11.15	10.1
20.11	17.14	26.23	19.16	Drawn
		THE OFFERDERS	MYS BETSTERN	CT C

NOTES BY THE CHECKER EDITOR. (Var. 1.)

10.14 31.26 2.6 13.9 30.26 30.23 5.14 21.17 21.25 18.15 9.13 26.22-B 14.21 9.6 11.18 18.9 13.17 23.18 25.30 2.6 1.5 22.13 6.10 6.2 Drawn. B.—19.16, 12.19, 23. 7, 2.11, 26.23 11.15, black wins. Game No. 2815-Deflance.

Played at Schenectady, N.Y., Jan. 5,1891, 6. 9 13. 22 18. 22 22. 19
24. 20 26. 17 19. 16 8. 11
11. 15 12. 16 22. 25 14. 19
28. 24 19. 12 16. 11 11. 19
9. 13 15. 18 25. 29 B-18. 22
25. 22 23. 19 11. 8 16. 11
4. 8 11. 16 29. 25 2. 2
32. 28 20. 11 8. 4 B. wins
8. 11 7. 23 25. 22
22. 17-A 24. 19 4. 8

A—Losing move. B—23.27, 31.24, 13.17, 21.7, 2.27! wins much quicker.—[Walter E. Myers. Game No. 2816-Bristo!. Played at the Divan, between Messrs. Smith and Durgin. Smith's move: and Durgin. Smith's move:

5.14 10.15 12.16-C 14.18

28.24 26.22 30.25 22.15

4.8 7.10 2.6 10.28

29.25 24.20 23.19-D 27.18

8.11 1.5 16.23 E-9.13

25.22 27.24 20.16 2.9

6.9 3.7-A 11.20 5.23

22.18 31.27-B 18.2 B, wins.

changed in a lively manner, but no one was hurt. It is expected that serious trouble will follow.

The sentence Tuesday pronunced on Adelbert Slye at St. Louis, Mo. who pleaded guilty to robbing the Adams Express Company of \$20,000 at Glendale, Mo., last November, was 20 years in the State penitentiary at hard labor.

As anticipated, the Schmidt local option bill was defeated in the Iowa Senate, Wednesday, by a vote of 25 aves, 23 nays, the number necessary to a constitutional majority being 26. Every Democrat was present and voted yes.

Eight shocks of earthquake were felt at Santa Anna, Cai., Tuesday night. At San Bernardino one heavy shock was felt, lasting about a minute and a quarter. The vibrations were northeast and southwest. No serious damage was done.

The Chicago board of trade, to placate the sentiment behind Mr. Hatch in his antioption bill, has ordered that puts and calis must stop. The rule was enacted and enforced Wednesday and a movement put on foot that will effectually stop that branch of trade.

A rear-end collision occurred at 4 o'clock

end of Green county in 1892, commenced with the champion, Mr. Fairgrieve. I give the score to date. Myers, 6; Fairgrieve, 2; drawn 15; Myers, 1; Fairgrieve, 1; drawn When Mr. Collier can beat Mr. Fairgrieve, Myers will play him in any way that he wants.

Did not think after Mr. Barker's letter of last week that he would show up again in print.

Yours truly,

A. MATHEWS.

Mathews and W. H. McLaughlin for congridations received.

W. H. Lyons—Your request attended to.

New Castle Chromole—Missing papers forwarded.

A. L. Myers—Paper sent as requested.

Flashes of News.

| A. L. Myers—Paper sent as requested.

| B. McLaughlin for congridation for c

The interior of the control of the c

Flashes of News.

world.—[Glasgow Herald.
A number of the Glasgow players are interested in the Draught Players' Weekly and Companion, a new publication to be issued from that city.
Minister—Now, Johnny, where do you find any mention of cambling in the Bible?
Johnny—In the story of David.
Minister—What! When did David ever gamble?
Johnny—When he took four kings from Johnny-When he took four kings from the Philistines. Will H. Lyons has an interesting column in the Kentucky Journal.

## CURRENTS OF COMMERCE.

BEEF, VEAL, LAMB,

Small Margins on Exported Cattle—Increased Demand for Steamer Space.

The advices received from British live stock markets during the past week showed no material change in the demand or values.

Rye straw, \$13.00 @14.00 per ton; oat straw, \$6.00@7.00 per ton; oat straw, \$13.00 get 4.00 ge Small Margins on Exported Cattle-In-

no material change in the demand or values. R par. The quotations received for the week ranged from 5½ @5¾ d per pound sinking the offal. Shippers complain of the small margin of profit which they have been receiving. A prominent shipper makes the statement that the four shipments made by him in January, 1891, of about 2300 head of cattle, lost \$21,000; and the four shipments made during the month of January, 1892, of 1700 live cattle showed a margin of profit of \$981. Cattle suitable for the export trade have been costing less than during the year 1891, and only for the less cost shippers would not have a margin of profit.

Freight rates have been booming, and about all the space upon regular line steamers has been contracted for up to April 1. Resident shippers have been complaining of the manner in which New York shippers have interfered at this port, and they have retaliated by going to New York and Port land and engaging space, and, as one shipper expressed it, the war is on, and only in the event of heavy losses will any compromise take place. N. Morris has engaged space upon Leyland line, at 55 shillings per head; M. Goldsmith, Johnston line, at 55 shillings; Allan line, 50 shillings, and Warren line, except two sallings, which is under contract to J. A. Hathaway, at 50 shillings. Freight rates have been booming, and

those quoted one week ago.

The following were the shipments of live stock and dressed beef from Boston and New York, for the week:

BOSTON SHIPMENTS.	
ancastrian, Liverpool	462
Totals	
Helvetia, Liverpool .ake Winnipeg, Liverpool dichigan, London. gyptian Monarch, London. landoff City, Bristol ennsylvania, London. poollo, Antwerp.	ttle. Beef qtrs. 2,000 220 311 2,700 228 1,362 358 475

Totals. 3.465 6,062
The demand for Western beef cattle for home slaughter has been dull, and prices showed no material change.
Sheep and lambs were in good request, but the prices were quoted easier, and the same can be said of veal calves.
The demand for dressed beef was fair, but prices were unsatisfactory to the selling interests. Lamb and mutton were in fair supply. Demand was moderate and values were a shade easier.

WHEAT, GRAIN, PROVISIONS.

The Chicago Market as Reported by Farnum, Reardon & Co.

CHICAGO, Feb. 27.-From a dull, lifeless wheat market, without promise of any special action or activity, a move to sell somewhat quickly proved how weak the market really was, and the decline from 921/4 to 90% was a rapid one. Considerable long wheat was thrown over. In the natural course of events, with the present conditions and barring a serious accident to the growing crop in this country, we look for

growing crop in this country, we look for lower prices.

Corn was dull, but has held firmer than the other grains today. We think with an easier wheat market we shall see some lower prices on corn, but on any break we say buy corn.

Oats were dull and easier.

Provisions have ruled weak most of the day. The liquidation of a long line of provisions for local account has given the market a weak undertone, and for a while we look for lower markets, but believe on any good break from present prices on ribs they will do to buy. Cash trade is dull. Closing prices at Chicago, Feb. 26 and Feb. 27, as received via New York, were as follows:

May..... 303/4 311/8 LARD. May..... 6.521/2

May Wheat in Outside Markets. New York. St. Louis. Duluth. Opening . . . 1.031/4 945/8 90 Closing . . . 1.027/8a 923/4 881/2 Official vesterday, 24.534; estimated receipts, 15,000: L. H., \$4.30@4.75; M. P., \$4.35@4.75; H. S., \$4.25@4.85. Kansas City, official vesterday, 8333; estimated receipts, 6000.

Chicago—Packing of hogs to date, 2,716,000: last year, \$2.845,000; estimated receipts hogs Monday, 26,000; next week, 140,000. 40,000.

Total amount of cars of wheat received at dinneapolis and Duluth during February, 892, 12,265, against 5,894 cars same time

Receipts and shipments of provisions at

Cash prices at close, wheat, 88c; corn. Movement of grain at Western points: WHEAT. CORN.

Receipts. Shipments.

Receipts of stable commodities in Boston yesterday were as follows: Butter, 816 tubs, 146 boxes; oleo, 290 pkgs; cheese, 573 boxes; eggs, 27 bbls, 1230 cases; evgs, 28 bbls; evgs, 28

ies-Cape Cod, \$6.00@7.50; Country \$4.00@5.50. VEGETABLES—We quote the following current

VEGETABLES—We quote the following current prices:
Potatoes—Maine and New Hampshire Rose and Hebrons, \$1.37@1.50 per bbl.; do, do, \$\overline{B}\$ bush., \$50c; New York Burbanks, \$45@48c \$\overline{B}\$ bush. \$Sweets—Virginia yellow, extra, \$2...@...; do, Jersey, extra, \$2.00@2.25.
Cabbage, Northern, \$1.00@1.25 per bbl. Ontons—Native yellow, \$2.00@2.35.
Squashes, Hubbard, per ton, \$18.00@20.00; do Turban, \$10.00@15.00.
Turrips—St. Andrews, Ruta Baga, \$0 @ 85c; Maine do, 75@80c per bbl; White, Cape, \$1.00@1.25 per bbl. per bbl. Y AND STRAW.-Following are the rates for ay and straw. N.Y. & Can., \$18.00@18.50 per ton; do. fair to ood, \$....@...; Eastern choice to fancy, good, 8...@; Eastern choice to fancy, \$16.00@16.50; do, fair to good, \$14.00@15.00; ordinary, \$13.00@14.00; hay and clover, mixed, \$10.50@12.00; peor to common, \$10.50@12.00; available, \$27.60@5.50 \$10.50@12.00; poor to common, \$10.50@12.00; swale hay, \$7.50@8.50. Rye straw, \$13.00 @14.00 per ton; oat straw, \$6.00@7.00 per lon;

Groceries.

Groceries.

COFFEE—We quote: Java padangs, pale, 25½
.; do, Timor, 22½/233½(; do, Ankola, ...29e;
do, Holland bags,22½/2024c; Mand's and Ayer Bangies, 29 @ 32c; Mocha, ... @ 28c; kios,
prime, 18@18½c; do fair, 18c; do, ordinary,
15½@.c; low ordinary, 14½c; Marneaubo, 21
@22c; do ordinary, 18½ @ 20½c; Bucramanger,
21½/2022½c; Caracas, 22/203½c; Languayra,
19c; Costa Kica, 19½ @ 28c; Jamaica, 17½/20
20c; Guatemaila, 20¾/224c; Maxican, 19½/20
22c; Haytl, 17@18c.

RICE—We quote: Louisiana and Carolina,

Flour and Grain.

FLOUR-Following are the current prices for car-

Fish. FISH-Following are the current prices for the 

Miscellaneous.

wool quotations:
Domestic Fleece wool—Ohio XX and XXX, 28½
29@c; Ohio X, 27½@28c; Ohio 1 and 2,35@35½c;
Michigan X, 28@26½c; Michigan No 1,32@34c;
Kentucky, Missouri and Indiana, 25@27c; Unwashed and unmerchantable, 19@23c; Washed combins, 26@37c; Fine Delaine, 31@34c.
Pulled wool—Suners, 34@46c; Extras, 22@31c;
Jombing Fulled, 31@35c; Low Pulled &2@27c.
Scoured Wool—Fine Scoured, 55@60c; Medium scoured, 34@36c; Low Scoured, 31@35c.
Foreign Wool—Australian & New Zeajand, 30@

for the week past: Cattle. 1545; sheep, 5518; veals, 565; hogs, 1,380; horses, 117. Western cattle, 964; Eastern and Northern attle, 691.

Arrivals of live stock at Brighton and Watertown

BRIGHTON, Feb. 23, 1892.

Amount of live stock at market: cattle, 485. heep and lambs, 5831; swine, 12,979; veal calves, 196: horses, 84.

Prices for Northern and Eastern beef cattle \$ 76, dressed weight, which includes beef hides and tal-low: Choice, 6%@7½c 胃 b; first quality, 8@6½c 腎 b; second quality, 4@4½c 腎 b; third quality, 3@3½c 胃 b; poorest grade of coarse oxen, cows, 12,280 bulls, stars, etc., 234@3c \$\tilde{n}\$ th.

Prices of Western beef cattle \$\tilde{n}\$ 100 lbs, live weight: Choice, \$\tilde{s}.550@5.75; second quality, \$\tilde{s}.50@5, third quality, \$\tilde{s}.404,12@; poorest grades of

and there is no demand. Working oven were offered at from \$90 to \$135 \$\pi\$ pair.

Northern and Eastern Beef Cattle.—The supply was very light and the quality poor. Drovers effected a clearance, but they claimed that values were off \$1/40 \$\pi\$ b from the current prices of one week ago. One pair of cattle that could be called fair were on sale and the owner refused \$61/40 \$\pi\$ b, dressed weight: C. A. Eastman sold to W. H. Munroe 12 cattle, but the price would not be stated. R. W. Thompson sold 2 cattle, average \$1660\$ bs. at

bs,  $5\sqrt{2} \otimes B$  b; B. S. Hastings, 73 calves, average 125 bs,  $5\sqrt{2} \otimes B$  b; M. G. Flanders, 33 calves, average 125 bs,  $5\sqrt{2} \otimes B$  b; Henry & Brother, 42 calves, average 135 bs,  $5\sqrt{2} \otimes B$  b; Henry & Brother, 42 calves, average 135 bs,  $5\sqrt{2} \otimes B$  b; Henry & Brother, 42 calves, average 135 bs,  $5\sqrt{2} \otimes B$  b; Henry & Brother, 42 calves, average 135 bs,  $5\sqrt{2} \otimes B$  b; Henry & Brother, 42 calves, average 135 bs,  $5\sqrt{2} \otimes B$  b; Henry & Brother, 42 calves, average 135 bs,  $5\sqrt{2} \otimes B$  b; Henry he weight.

Shery and Lambs, average 33 beand for the week figures up a total of \$331 head, of which \$307 head were from the West, and the balance from the New England States. The demand was fair, but drovers could not command values as high as last week.

Sales were reported by: J. S. Henry, 14 sheep, average 78 bs,  $4\sqrt{2} \otimes B$  b. M. G. Flanders, 212 mixed lot, average 85 bs,  $5\sqrt{2} \otimes B$  b. B. S. Hastings, 1 lamb, 100 bs,  $6\sqrt{2} \otimes B$  b. E. L. Sargent, 63 mixed lot, average 86 bs,  $5\sqrt{2} \otimes B$  b. H. Ryan, 05 mixed lot, average 65 bs,  $6\sqrt{2} \otimes B$  b. H. Ingerson, 2 lambs, average 90 bs,  $6\sqrt{2} \otimes B$  b. H. B. Moulton, 7 lambs, average 74 bs,  $6\sqrt{2} \otimes B$  b. H. B. Moulton, 7 lambs, average 74 bs,  $6\sqrt{2} \otimes B$  b, 3 sheep,

wholly to home slaughterers, and were taken direc from the cars to the slaughter-houses. The follow Iron the cars to the staughter-nouses. The following consignees received the shipments of the week: John P. Squire & Co., North Packing Company, Western fat hogs, 4½@6c \$ b, live weight, country dressed, 5¾@6c \$ b. Supply light, demand slow. Those on offer brought to market from from \$1.50 to \$7 \$ head, and from 31/2@51/20 \$ 16 live weight.

The receipts for the market were as follows: 17

loads Western cattle, 28 double deckloads Western sheep and lambs, 4 cars Northern and 7 cars East-Sales of Western cattle by W. H. Monroe

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Boston, Feb. 29 .- Following were opening, highest, lowest and closing prices today: LAND COMPANIES. Open- High- Low-Aspinwall... Boothbay... Bos Wat Power.. . Cutter.
East Boston.... 51/4 51/4 51/4
Frenchman's Bay
Mayerick.

n River... ver & R G pf. 5234 5234 5234 \$73/4 \$7 25 80 80

BONDS. 

Allouez ...... 11/4 11/4 11/8

cent and the a broad. As low my fires of driftwood burn

I hear that sea's deep sounds increase. And, fair in sunset light, discern Its mirage-lifted Isles of Peace.

BUSINESS IS DULL.

Such is the General Tone of the Market.

Moulton, 7 lambs, average 74 lbs, 6c % lb; 3 sheep, average 115 lbs, 5c % lb. I. C. Libby & Son, 41 lambs, average 70 lbs, 6c % lb; 55 sheep, average 125 lbs, 5c % lb, live weight.

Swine.—The arrivals from the Westwere confined of Canada.

ALL OVER THE LOT.

Notes of Business, Treaties and the Industrial Condition.

In the House of Commons, last week, the Right Hon. Henry Chaplin, president of the board of agriculture, declared baseless the reports that the foot and mouth diseases among English cattle originated from a cargo of raw hides landed at Harwich from had not yet decided to place further restrictions upon the importation of live cattle. February reports from southern Minne-

February reports from southern Minnesota indicate that the winter wheat crop will be almost a total failure. Many fields appear brown and dead owing to the light snow and constant violent changes in temperature. At least 50 per cent. of the grain from Winona county westward will be ploughed up and spring wheat sown.

The Russian ministerial council is expected to immediately issue a decree removing the prohibition placed some time ago on the export of corn from the Caucasus. The question of the export of oats will be postponed.

The St. Petersburg Viedomesti says that Russia has prepared a decision as to proposed commercial treaties in order to be able to judge, before acting, of the effect of the treaties and tariffs recently adopted by other nations, and also to give her own tariff a fair trial.

The spring-like weather prevailing in Wisconsin will result in a short log crop, as not more than 70 per cent. of the season's cut has been loaded on the river banks in the upper Black river regions. Lumbermen in this part of the State have not fared so well. Reliable estimated season's crop has been banked, with no snow in the so well. Kellable estimates show that only 50 per cent, of the estimated season's crop has been banked, with no snow in the woods and the weather unfavorable for making ice roads. From present indications the output of 150,000,000 feet for Black river and tributaries will fall short at least 30 per cent

tions the output of 150,000,000 feet for Black.

river and tributaries will fall short at least 30 per cent.

Mr. Lowther, under foreign secretary, replying to a question in the House of Commons referring to the reciprocity treaties between the United States on the one hand and Brazil and Santo Domingo on the other, admitted that British goods entering these countries were placed at a disadvantage by the treaties as compared with goods from the United States,

This important manufacturing centre in the North Riding Yorkshire district was given a genuine sensation Saturday, by the announcement that the blast furnace men of the Cleveland district had received a fortnight's notice in view of the probable shutting down of the Cleveland collieries. The ironmasters would clean out their furnaces if the colliers should strike. This is not encouraging news to the extensive manufacturers of Middleborobgh, who consider the outlook as decidedly gloomy.

The directors of Eastman's Limited Company have issued their report for 1891. They estimate the falling off in the sales of American meat in England at 69,000 pounds, which they attribute to the high price of cattle and to excessive competition.

St. Paul, Minn., Feb. 27 .- February re-

ports from southern Minnesota indicate that the winter wheat crop will be almost a Many fields appear brown and dead owing to the light snow and constant violent changes in temperature.

At least 50 per cent of the grain from Winona county westward will be ploughed. up and spring wheat sown. Would Tax Exported Logs. OTTAWA, Ont., Feb. 27.-In Parliament esterday Mr. Ives gave notice that on next

yesterday Mr. Ives gave notice that on next Monday he would move a resolution to the effect that it is expedient that the export duty be reimposed upon saw logs going from Canada to the United States. Also that an export duty be placed on spruce pulp wood. In order to take advantage of the clause of the McKinley bill lowering the rate of duty on white pine lumber into the United States from Canada from \$2 to \$1 per 1000 feet, the Dominion government abolished the export duty on saw logs, which it is now proposed to reimpose.

The White-Smith Company publish for

pianists, "Meadow Brook Reverie." a poet-

ically descriptive and skilfully executed

Air Liquified by Pressure. [Brandon Bucksaw.]

By the subjection of ordinary air to a pressure of 75 atmospheres, or 1125 pounds, with a condenser kept at minus 130° centi grade, air has been reduced to a liquid form. and the liquid, when allowed to evaporate, produces, it is said, a temperature of minus

sopranos and contraitos; 75 cents.

#### A New Department Open to Every Subscriber-Nature of Different Soils-A Farmer's View of Politics-Beet Culture, Etc.

Andrew H. Ward invites readers to correspond with him on the subjects treated, to ask for more definite information, or to tell their own experience, or to suggest new subjects for discussion. Everybody is welcome to this department to write on any subject. Mr. Ward will lecture in every town in New England on any subject relating to pound, is \$6.800,000; when nitrogen in fish farming for profit, free of all expense, except that of travel and lodging. Address THE

Are Analyses of Fertilizers by the Stations Correct? Are Not Farmers Misled? IZHACA, N. Y., Feb. 1, 1892.

To the Editor of The Weekly Globe:
You will oblige many farmers by answering the

Are the official valuations of the ingredients of mommercial fertilizers and their compounds by the experiment stations the actual market price, or are gen in nitrates, 14½ cents per pound; or-Notwithstanding it is expressly stated in the reports of the experiment stations that the valuations they give of the articles that enter into the manufacture of fertilizers are not market values, but, as they term it, trade" values (which are arrived at by adding 20 per cent. to the market values) ground medium bone and tankage, 13 cents per pound; organic nitrogen in medium adding 20 per cent. to the market values) per pound; organic nitrogen in medium yet there are many farmers and the bone and tankage, 10½ cents per pound. public generally who do not see the reports, and do not recognize the distinction drawn between market and trade values. It is different, however, with the manufacturers of commercial fertilizers, phosphoric acid soluble in water, 8 cents their large interests, necessitating a constant per pound; phosphoric acid soluble in amtions with the experiment stations keeping them well informed as to what the prices are to be. As stated by Prof. C. A. Goessmann, director of the Massachusetts Experiment Station,
"as farmers have only in exceptional instances a desirable chance to inform themelves regarding the conditions which control the market price, the assistance rendered in this direction by the agricultural chemists charged with the examination of commercial fertilizers cannot otherwise

subsequent statement of cash values in the | which we have wholesale quotations. retail trade is obtained by taking the avercent., to cover expenses for sales, credits,

the market reports for the following reasons, as stated by Prof. Goessmann: "The rock." stock of fertilizer carried over from 1881 to 1882 was quite large on account of unsatisof fertilizing ingredients?

tablished by the experiment stations of Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, "Fish scraps, dried blood, meat and Connecticut and New Jersey, and possibly other States, shows an average difference on nitrogen in the form of blood, azotine, nitrate of soda, and sulphate of ammonia, for the years 1882 to 1888, inclusive, of 28.9 per cent. on potash in the form of muriate sulphate of potash, 32.3 per cent., phosphoric acid 46.8 per cent. higher trade than

ference as dictated by the experiment sta-

which is misleading, and in that state illegal.

"The manufacturer is required to guarantee the actual potash. "Potash, sulphate, 4 per cent.," is understood to mean 4 per cent. of actual potash in the form of sulphate, and

not 2.16 per cent, of potash combined with 1.84 per cent. of sulphuric acid. "The average cash ton-prices of these 65 it is because they do not have this knowlbrands has been \$33.74; the average valuation, \$28.14; the difference, \$5.60; the per-

centage difference, 19.9 per cent." This means, says the bulletin, "that in general the purchaser pays (20 per cent.) chased ready mixed than he has had to pay for the same elements of plant food unmixed." The difference between market and trade values averaging on the three ingredients 33.9 per cent., adding the 20 per cent., total 53.9 per cent., which the farmer pays for the privilege of having some one mix his fertilizer for him, which he could do better for himself, and then he

guarantee, and two others are thus defi-

would know in what form he was getting

cient in two ingredients.
"The average cash ton price of these 33 brands has been \$39.18; the average valua-tion, \$32.90; difference, \$6.28, and the percentage difference 19 per cent."

Nineteen per cent. added to 33.9 per cent.,

the difference between market prices and

THE STATIONS AND THE FARMERS. can be purchased for \$25 per ton, or even less, and after the cattle have extracted the nutriment from it 80 per cent. of its nominal value can be recovered in the solid and liquid excrements.

The following figures were given in 1890 by the Massachusetts Experiment Station:
"Trade values of fertilizing ingredients in raw materials and chemicals; nitrogen ganic nitrogen in dry and fine ground fish meat, blood, 17 cents per pound; organic nitrogen in cotton-seed meal and caster pomace, 15 cents per pound; organic nitrogen in fine ground bone and tankage, 16½ cents per pound; organic nitrogen in fine coarse fish scraps, 8 cents per pound; monium citrate, 71/2 cents per pound: phosphoric acid in dry ground fish, fine bone and and tankage. 5 cents per pound; phosphoric native phosphates, guanos, and bones acid in coarse bone and tankage, 4 cents which were employed. Only the very as high-grade sulphate, and in forms free rom muriates or chlorides, ashes, etc., 6 cents per pound: potash as Kainite, 41/2 cents per pound; potash as muriate, 41/2 but benefit ultimately both farmers and

cents per pound. "The above trade values are the figures at which on March 1 the respective ingrediaside from consultations with leading manu-facturers of fertilizers, furnish us the necescorrespond to the average wholesale prices for the six months ending March 1, plus sary information regarding the current for the six months ending March 1, plus about 20 per cent, in case of goods of

age of the wholesale quotations in New above figures will be found to agree fairly York and Boston for six months preceding with the reasonable retail price in case of March 1, and increasing them by 20 per standard raw materials such as sulphate of ammonia, nitrate of soda, muriate of potash, sulphate of potash, dried blood, plain super-In 1882 the valuations were not based on phosphate, azotin, dry ground fish, cotton

The Connecticut station report for 1879 says: "Fish scrap, dried blood, dried meat and factory crops in the South. As the prices tankings (the latter sometimes termed of 1881 were exceptionally high, similar azotin) are produced in immense quantities high prices ruled during the spring of 1882. As the spring trade furnishes by far the larger amount of fertilizer used in the State, the retail ers, and are not largely applied to the land prices of my previous report (ninth) have in the state in which they are first probeen retained in the valuation of all arti-cless mentioned in the last report." Is this menhaden works and slaughter houses to one of that kind of cases, aside from consultations with leading manufacturers of fertilizers, which furnish us the necessary information regarding the current trade value being mixed with various phosphates and the compounders of superphosphates and other artificial fertilizers, where they are used to supply nitrogen to these articles. treated with oil of vitriol, potash, etc. The A comparison of the wholesale market prices on March 1 with the valuations esbut little more than one-half what the sta-

> "Fish scraps, dried blood, meat and tankage are sold at wholesale at so much 'per unit of ammonia,' without regard to phosphoric acid, which in dried fish

thrown in.

ference as dictated by the experiment stations. They have never once erred on the side of the farmers.

A bulletin from the Connecticut agricultural experiment station reports tabulated analyses of 65 nitrogenous superphosphates and guanos, and of 33 special manures.

"Of the 65 nitrogenous superphosphates analyzed, 22, or more than one-third, contain less of a single ingredient than is required by the manufacturer's guaranty. Two brands are deficient in respect to two ingredients.

"In only seven cases is there a deficiency of the most valuable ingredients, nitrogen.
"In several cases, the deficiency is most and that state the several cases, the deficiency which is misleading, and in that state thrown in.

"In several cases, the deficiency is in scenarior of the most valuable ingredients, and on that state thrown in.

"Now, what justifies the station in valuation in valuation in valuation in valuation in valuation in valuation in the syring frave doubt, even in the minds of the best ing this same nitrogen when it comes into our retail markets at 20 cents per pound, and a series of experiments in the field which should throw light to vertical experiment, and at the same time allowing several cents our retail markets at 20 cents per pound, and a series of experiments in the field which should throw light to vertical experiment, and a series of experiments in the field which should throw light to vertical experiment, and a series of experiments in the field which should throw light to vertical experiment, and a series of experiments in the field which should throw light to vertical experiment, and a series of experiments in the field which should throw light to vertical experiment, and a series of experiments are desirable. Certain experiments already reported appear to show that, upon certain soils at least, this reverted phosphoric acid is more valuable in informed. An a series of experiments at the soil in the field which should throw light to vertical experiments at the soil is an allowance of exp sources. . . . Insoluble phosphoric acid is reckoned at 3 cents. it being "assumed" that it is from bone or similar source, and not from rock phosphate, unless found

otherwise. In this latter form the insoluble phosphoric acid is worth commercially only 2 cents per pound."

If it were possible for the stations to have actual knowledge, they would not assume;

ANDREW H. WARD.

STATIONS AND THE FARMERS. about one-fifth more per pound for nitrogen. Are Analyses of Fertilizers by the Stations Correct?-Are not Farmers Misled? AMHERST, Mass., Feb. 15, 1892.

Andrew H. Ward:
Please answer the following questions, and oblige:
Are the analysis of fertilizers on which values are
given by the experiment stations correct? If not,
are not the valuations misleading?
Who is misled, the farmer or the fertilizer manufacture?

A FARMYN

A FA

A FARMER. The Connecticut Agricultural Station report says:
"Al considerable number of manufactur-

his raw materials.

"Of the 33 special manures analyzed, 10 ing wastes, rich in nitrogen, but differing greatly in their value as plant food, are now greatly in their value as plant for the plant required by the manufacturers' minimum on the market, and their use is urged upon manufacturers of mixed fertilizers. In general, such of these waste products as are agriculturally of least value are also least expensive, and, therefore, the temptation to use them in manufactured goods is to some very strong.
"It is highly desirable to know,in the first

place, how these nitrogenous wastes com-

tankage, 7 cents per pound; phosphoric acid series of experiments. All the reagents, in fine medium bone and tankage, 6 cents too, have a decided solvent action on triper pound; phosphore acid in fine ground hardest sorts of mineral phosphates, like rock phosphate, 2 cents per pound; potash apatite, resist the action of even the mildest

"The market reports of centres of trade in

New England, New York and New Jersey,
our markets in the raw materials that are
phosphate, like the Navassa, and the most

The valuations obtained by the use of the above figures will be found to agree fairly more points, which are evident after careful examination, and among them the fact that the amount of ferric phosphate which is dissolved in the Navassa phosphate, is never definite, but varies, as has been nown to be the case, with the total amount dissolved, according to the conditions of treatment. From this it becomes apparent how very difficult any accurate analysis of a Navassa phosphate is; we are dealing with a far more complicated mixture than is found in an ordinary acid bone phosphate. As yet no method has been prepared which can furnish anything more than the most empirical results in the case of anything but pure bone phosphate, and similar material free from iron. Neutral salts of nitrate and oxalic acid appear to furnish the best solvents, or those most to be depended on. A proper modification of the oxalate method, however, with the understanding that the strength of the solution must be varied for such phosphates as the Navassa, or perhaps the time of digestion increased, which amounts practically to the same thing, seems from the greater certainty of procuring the neu-tral oxalate in definite condition, from the greater ease in filtration and more convenient temperature in working, to be the best method for universal adoption until

that the soil will work into a good condition. With the seed is worked into the soil as fasts as sown, and in the spring

the reports of the Connecticut station.

These station reports admit that the These station reports admit that the analyses on organic nitrogen and on phosphoric acid, as given by the stations, are based on insufficient information, and are in no way reliable, and must, therefore, necessarily be misleading.

As the fertilizers manufacturers are well informed on these subjects of analyses, and the average farmer is not, it is the farmer who is misled.

Six I B L awas the valid Feelich with the cultivation of harmony and the average farmer is not, it is the farmer who is misled.

Sir J. B. Lawes, the noted English agriculturist, says: "Although potash, phosphoric acid and nitrogen are the chief manure ingredients in barnyard dung, the manure ingredients from artificial foods and in artifiial manures, still the difference in form in

gredients from artificial foods and in artificial manures, still the difference in form in which these substances are met with greatly affect their value; the present methods of analyzing manures does not properly recognize these distinctions, and the valuations formed upon these analyses are altogether false and erroneous."

The farmers are as a class long suffering and patient, but when aroused will fire shots that will be heard around the world. They will demand of the experiment stations that when valuations are given, they shall be the actual wholesale market prices; there will be no more "assuming" for them. The remedy for this state of things is in the farmer's own hands, for he can purchase the elements of the fertilizer he needs—nitrogen in nitrate of soda, phosphoric acid in powdered phosphate of lime, alkali in muriate or sulphate of potash, or soda ash, whichever he may prefer. These articles the farmer can purchase in all of the large markets of the country. They can be mixed.

the farmer can purchase in all of the large shallow and lumpy soil are coarse and rooty, worthless to eat or sell.

Much depends upon getting a good start.

Much depends upon getting a good start, and

THE BOSTON WEEKLY GLOBE—TUESDAY, MARCH. 1, 1892.

\*\*STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE

asked.
"No! They do not; yet no pure syrup ever

goes west of Chicago, unless to some friend. Some pure sugar sent to Colorado netted 21

has obtained a law that compels sugar makers to label and guarantee the quality of their product. Such a law, if general and enforced, would add 25 cents per gal-

orchards."

On our way to the depot Mr. Fellows showed me a farm of 200 acres which the owner, a city man, offers for \$4000. It has 1500 maple trees in fine shape. Said he: "I could make that grove pay for the farm in a few years."—[Rural New Yorker.

There are two advantages in using seeders

in sowing oats in the spring. One is that if

Farm and Village Garden.

a temperature of 60° or 70°. A number of

Ration for a Milch Cow.

How much is considered a proper ration for a milch cow per day, say of corn fodder, corn meal, wheat bran, clover hay and chopped oats? How many pounds of each? I wish to feed so as to have as little waste of and enforced, would add 25 cents per gallon to the price, as not enough pure syrup for a taste to each inhabitant is made in the United States. It is adulterated after it leaves the farmer's hands.

"What is a fair yield per tree," I asked.

"A safe average is from two to four quarts. This sells at \$1 per gallon, and my receipts are from \$40 to \$80 per acre at the ordinary price. There is no expense for summering or wintering the trees. One season's make will pay for the entire outfit. In this hilly country the loose, gravelly soil is washed by every rain into the valleys until the knolls are barren and the crops on them poor. They should not be ploughed. I believe it would pay to set out maple orchards." fat as possible.

100 pounds of each:

Corn meal..... 8.4 60.6 4.8

The theoretical ration in pounds, as generally now established as best, is, albuminoids, 2.50; carbohydrates, 12.50; fat, 0.40.

Remembering this, it ought not to be very difficult to compound without from the obey difficult to compound rations from the above materials. The following would be a very

| 15 lbs. clover hay | 1.60 | 5.64 | 4 lbs. bran | 40 | 1.94 | 6 lbs. corn meal | ... 50 | 3.60 | Total.....2.50 11.18

The slight deficiency of carbohydrates is nearly made up by the excess of fat, and so the ration is practically complete. Oats are so nearly a perfect ration in themselves that properly adjusted they will distribute the something better can be suggested, which meat, etc., ranges from less than 1 up to 10 per cent. on potash in the form of muriate of potash, 27.7 per cent., and in the form of sulphate of potash, 28.3 per cent. phose phoric acid 46.8 per cent. higher trade than wholesale market value.

The proper cent. and in blood, meat, etc., ranges from less than 1 up to 10 per cent. according as more or less bone happens to be included.

"During the past summer the 'unit of ammonia' has been worth in New York but from \$2.50 to \$2.60. At \$2.50 per unit of ammonia' has been worth in New York but from \$2.50 to \$2.60. At \$2.50 per unit of ammonia the wholesale market value.

It is noticeable that in no one year was the wholesale market value lower than the the wholesale market value lower than the trade value, even with the 20 per cent. difference additional trade value, even with the 20 per cent. of phosphoric acid of the superphosphate or of the tricalcic phosphate, as found.

Something better can be suggested, which work can often be done at times when, by which are present in all the methods of working that have been used up to the present time.

When corn of der is used instead in the form of any well-arranged ration in themselves that work can often be done at times when, by which are present in all the methods of working that have been used up to the present time.

Many of the disc harrows and spring to the found that have been account of the wind scattering the present time.

At the present time the agricultural or from \$2.50 to \$2.60. At \$2.50 per unit of ammonia the wholesale price of nitrogen bear of the present time the agricultural or from \$2.50 to \$2.60. At \$2.50 per unit of ammonia the wholesale price of nitrogen phoric acid, so-called, as compared with the soil will work into a good condition in themselves that the soil of the surface and the work can often be done at times when, by hand, it would be difficult, if not impossible, on account of the wind scattering the work can often be done at times when, by hand, seeds more evenly over the surface and the

Cost of Growing Wool.

An Eastern paper has made a compilation of the cost of growing a pound of wool. The Cost of keeping 100 sheep in Michigan, one year, allowing them to be worth \$2.50 per

mixed lighty-five bush, oats at 30c, per bush, lighty-five bush, corn at 50c, per bush, are during winter at 25c, per head 'ashing at 4c, per head hearing at 10c, per head ummer pasture at 50c, per head rofit.

Total.... 87.50

To test seeds put a given number, say 25, appears.

Cost of keeping 100 sheep in Michigan one year, allowing them to be worth \$2.25 50 or 100, on blotting paper laid on a flat dish. Cover with a cloth, keep moist and at

per head:

DR.

To interest on investment at 7 per cent.... \$15.75
Summer pasture, 26 weeks, at 2 cents per 52.00 head..... tent of ram..... Thirteen and three-quarters tons hay at \$8 bushel Forty-five bushels corn at 50 cents per bushel bushel.
Twenty-six loads of straw at \$1 per load...
Washing... Washing.... Shearing.... Twine for doing up wool and marketing...

The highly desirable to know in the first straight of the protocol between market process and the special manures are done and a sixt of the special manures are done and the special manures are done of the special manures

of fertility and should be applied to the soil. Because it is coarse is no reason for casting it aside, but it is a strong reason for casting it aside, but it is a strong reason for caving it. The decomposition of coarse vegetable matter in the soil effects a mechanical influence in the breaking up of farm soils that cannot be secured by average mechanical means, such as ploughing or the use of the average harrow, and if no good eame from the fertility the decaying material contained, it should be saved and used for the mechanical effect produced. Or if the rubbish is of a still coarser character, like old bits of rais, boards, sticks, etc., cut and burn them and save the ashes. This may look like a small matter, but the ashes contain potash, and might, applied to crops, make another bushel of corn, potatoes or onions.

Just now the manure heaps, which in all

bushel of corn, potatoes or omions.

Just now the manure heaps, which in all well-regulated yards have been neatty put up, will require attention, lest they may become overheated, or otherwise become so much frozen that the process of decomposition is arrested. The manure should be in such a condition that the necessary decomposition may go on slowly and safely all through the winter. And to secure this a certain warmth must be maintained. This is done by turning over the heap occasionally so that the mass may be exposed to the air and heat sufficient to effect the desired change may be produced by the active fermentation.

two of beeswax and one of tallow, simmer together, cool and draw like shoemaker's wax, to a straw color.

If the orchard is to be ploughed, spring is he best time. The more that can be added o the soil and the less removed, except as ruit, the better. Maybe one or two of the young trees have been girdled by mice or rabbits. Find it out before the bark dries and cement the wound with grafting wax until connecting scions can be put in. The time for this is when the sap starts.

The old plan of stabling the cows and horses near each other so the horse manure can be wheeled to the cow drops for an ab-sorbent is excellent. The urine is thus saved, and the mass rots better because the

food in Paris 21,291 horses, 229 donkeys and 40 mules. This meat is handled by 180 dealers, selling from 4 cents to 20 cents per pound. Uncle Sam's children haven't come Do not, as soon as the first warm spring day comes, turn the cows out of their com-fortable stable and allow them to fill them-selves with frost-bitten grass. It will only fill them, not feed them; then, too, it is a very unhealthy thing.

wery unhealthy thing.

When a cow calves give her a bucket of water in which is stirred a double handful of middlings or a single handful of insed meal. She is generally very thirsty at this time, and a warm drink in cold weather is very acceptable; give her this drink for three days at least.

Broadcasting muriate of potash or kainit on the ground, 150 pounds of the former or 500 pounds of the latter per acre will improve the corn prospect. These potash salts help to kill the grubs and wire worms. Broadcast as soon as the ground is ploughed and harrow in.

It is said that live stockmen on the North-

It is said that live stockmen on the North-

fered losses from the blizzard that wandered down that way. It is estimated that fully 20,000,000 pounds of sugar were produced in New Eng-land in 1891, Vermont's production alone being 17,000,000 pounds. Probable the home market took one-half of this amount. home market took one-half of this amount.

A good way to ventilate a cellar is to extend from it a pipe to the kitchen chimney. The draft in the chimney will carry away the gases which would otherwise find their way into the rooms above.

Chickens and young cockerels must be sparated from the laying fowl, and fed fat tening food if they are to be fitted for market. The food that would keep the laying heps in good condition would scarcely keep.

For many years cotton planters have used

at least \$2500.

For many years cotton planters have used more commercial fertilizers than all other farmers combined. This year they, will hold up in their purchases, as their last year's crop has not brought them enough to pay their phosphate bills. It is likely that Northern farmers will use more commercial manures in 1892 than they have for several years past. Grain prices are now relatively higher than those for cotton.

The oat crop is so exhaustive that it is never grown in succession by good farmers. The attempt to so grow it is only made at the West, and there because it is possibly the crop that requires least labor. It will bear later sowing than other spring grains, though even with oats this late seeding usually produces a light, chaffy crop of little value. But with spring wheat it might be worse—a blight resulting in entire failure. It is not hard to understand why oats are so exhaustive. Analysis of the grain shows it to be rich in the scarcer and dearer elements of plant food. Examination of its roots shows them long and well diffused through the soil wherever plant food can be found. The exhaustive effect of the oat crop is seen when it is used as a fallow crop for wheat. All wheat growers know that better wheat is grown after barley or peas than is possible with oats, unless with the latter enough mineral fertilizerin available form is applied to restore what the oat crop has taken from the soil.

Cornstalks are not worth so much for feeding in spring, and after a spell of cold,

sure to make all the joints perfectly tight. Yet your pump down into this flue or fitter the water will pass through the brick raidily enough for all purposes and will be comparatively well filtered. The cistern must be housed or protected from freezing. Such a cistern carefully made, will assist better wheat is grown after barley or peas the comparatively well filtered. The cistern must be housed or protected from freezing. Such a cistern carefully made, will assist forever. The water will according to one idea the disturbed area is form less above the estrary before one has been taken in tidal water. Some of the former remain in the lower polls and are joined by others as the run proscrasses. Why is this? Have the tish any remembrance of where they spent their polls and are joined by others as the run proscrasses. Why is this? Have the tish any remembrance of where they spent their polls and are joined by others as the run proscrasses. Why is this? Have the tish any remembrance of where they spent their polls and are joined by others as the run of the latter enough mittened fertilizering and after a spell of cold, forever. The water will assen from the soil.

Constalks are not worth so much for feeding in suring, and after a spell of cold, dry weather their sap is dried out and then. Though the water will some times remain in a recumbent of the considerable part of their nutritive value. We once kept over a lot of corned the problem of wheat all wheat growers know that better wheat is grower as the value of the problem of the state enough mittened area is the tot compare the problem of the state enough mittened area is the tot compared. The cistern carefully made will also the the soil.

Constalks are not worth so much for learning of spent feed in suring, and after a spell of cold, dry weather their sap is dried out and then. Though the feed in suring and after a lattened of the call of a stream of the problem of the call of a but the constitution of the call of the call of a but the constitution of the call

does not have to send out to a distant store to have his needs supplied; if he is in the Capitol he simply summore.

Thunderstorms occur most frequently at sunset.

Japanese women are almost wholly summore. sends him to the stationery room with an order. The stationery room is a great institution, both in the Senate and the House. It is the Senate establishment which is now under consideration.

is labelled "refectory," but which everybody calls the "restaurant."

The new quarters are decidedly better than the old ones, for off bright afternoons a ray of reflected sunshine may occasionally stray in. Ordinarily there is enough diffused daylight to render the electric light useless during the central portion of a working day.

Some of the Capitol employes rejoice in the possession of positions which are technically referred to as "soft snaps." None of these positions are in the stationery room. That apartment is open all the year round. Other lines of work cease when the session comes to an end, but the stationery room doers are open during the recess just as they are when Congress is making more or less successful bluffs at earning its salary. From now until the long session of the 52d Congress is no more all hands will be busy.

Then there will be a sudden increase of

or less successful bluffs at earning its salary. From now until the long session of the 52d Congress is no more all hands will be busy.

Then there will be a sudden increase of business, for there are a large number of senators who want the same sort of stationers at home as they get here, so there is much packing and shipping of goods. Then the empty shelves have to be reladen, and this involves a complete stock-taking. By that time the second session will be on deck. This year promises to be remarkable for the amount of business transacted through the stationery room. It will be a presidential year, and that means that many millions of envelopes to be used in the dissemination of campaign documents will be needed.

Every good partisan in the Senate, to say nothing of those who insist they are not partisans, will make at least one speech, which can be circulated with the assistance of an unlimited and inexpensive supply of franks.

Last presidential year the Senate stationery room provided senators with just 15.000,000 envelopes. Over at the House end the demand brought forth 22,000,000.

This year the demand for envelopes will be greater than ever, and this means that many in the series of 30 feet or over.

In Germany all the mice quit a house when a family living in it is threatened with extinction, but whether the deserters are the souls of its former inhabitants or merely ordinary house sprites, seems doubtful.

One peculiar trait of persons who are bind is that there are scarely any smokers among them. Soldiers and sailors wholose

ooo,000 envelopes. Over at the House end the demand brought forth 22,000,000.

This year the demand for envelopes will be greater than ever, and this means that every envelope fectory in the country will be running overtime all summer long.

There is a general impression abroad that great abuses exist in connection with the supplying of stationery to legislators. Years ago there may have been good and sufficient foundation no longer exists.

Each senator is annually allowed the sum of \$125 for stationery and newspapers. If he gets more stationery than \$125 will pay for he has to go down into his pocket and bring forth the necessary currency.

A great many senators—men whose correspondence is continuous and large—do have to purchase large quantities of paper and envelopes, as the stationery allowance is insufficient for such as these.

People who know little or nothing of congressional labors may find it difficult to believe that some senators expend between \$400 and \$500 every year merely for postage stamps. When Gen. Logan was in the Senate his postage stamp bill frequently exceeded \$1000 a year.

Postal expenses have decreased to a considerable extent since the franking privi-

lieve that some senators expend between \$400 and \$500 every year merely for postage stamps. When Gen. Logan was in the Senate his postage stamp bill frequently exceeded \$1000 a year.

Fostal expenses have decreased to a considerable extent since the franking privilege was extended to such correspondence as a member of Congress might have with any Federal officer.

Under the present law no postage is required when a senator or representative writes to a postmaster, an internal revenue officer, or any other United States official. A large stock of envelopes designed especially for this class of correspondence finds a lodging place in the stationery room.

It used to be that at the beginning of each session each senator was given a supply of stationery—termed a "starter." That meant a big morocco box of paper and envelopes and the necessary et cetera. If he was married his wife got an assortment, too, and if he had daughters they also received individual tokens of the Senate's good wishes and a nation's liberality.

There was no flimit to the amount of stationery senators could draw, but even with the fences down there was but little extravagance. This year the only gratuity was a big morocco bortfolio.

The sensation monger has frequently tried to make interesting material out of the fact that the press gallery is supplied with stationery from the official fount.

There are more than 150 correspondents in the gallery, and yet the supplies furnished them never exceed \$200 in value during the year. All that goes to the gallery is writing paper, envelopes, pencils, pens, ink and mucilage.

COAL DUST EXPLOSIONS.

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COAL DUST EXPLOSIONS.

Difficult to Produce Artificially, But Due to a Mixture of Oxygen and Dust.

[Scientific American.]

In the course of a lecture recently by Prof. Harold B. Dixon at the Owens College, Manchester, on "Coal and Coal Mining," he directed attention to the evidence which has been accumulated regarding the action of finely divided coal dust either in promoting or aggravating the intensity of explosions produced by fire, or on the other hand by igniting itself and causing an, explosion in mines. and by igniting itself and causing an explosion in mines. ,

He said the question, which was being\*

considered was this: Is dust capable of creating a flame when it comes in contact with a large flame, such as may be produced by a blown-out shot or by an explosion of gas and air? It was not supposed that an ordinary naked light in a mine would suffice for an explosion of coal dust and air. and air.
There must be first a great disturbance to

raise the dust and mingle it with the air to make it an explosive mixture, and there must be a great heat locally applied to ini-But when once this had been set up, a flame might extend so far as there was the coal dust lying on the floor or sides, and the damage done by it was comparable, at all events, with that caused by an explosion of

amage done by it was a way to vents, with that caused by an explosion of ire-damp and air.

This was a view frequently urged, and, in support of it the lecturer tried a few experiments. He showed that fine dust falling on a flame will give off flame and sparks, and that when mixed with oxygen an intense flame is produced.

The difficulty, he added, was to obtain the requisite proportions of coal dust and air to make an explosive mixture.

Habits of Salmon.

Habits of Salmon.

A young man in Geneva county, Ala. has been fined \$150 for kissing a young woman against her will. As the defendant testified that he had kissed the plaintiff 150 times the cost per kiss would appear to have averaged the round sum of \$1.

A coroner's jury in Hilmois brought in the verdiet recently: "We find that

pools and head waters, 100 miles or more, unless prevented by insurmountable falls, with which most of the Labrador streams are provided. Here fish have been caught 60 miles above the estuary before one has been taken in tidal water.

Some of the former remain in the lower wide.



The ocean cables of the world now stretch over 120,250 miles. There are 1600 cables n all, nearly all of English manufacture, dost of the cables are owned and operated

The West Grove (Penn.) bank has 10,000

by private corporations.

dimes on deposit.

In accordance with Chinese etiquette, all business of State requiring the Emperor's attention is transacted between the hours of 2 in the morning and 6.

Nurserymen now sell trees on the five-year plan, that is the nurseryman is to receive choice of any two crops grown on the trees inside of five years in payment of the trees.

Fight hundred and forty works of cotton. Eight hundred and forty yards of cotton thread weighing one pound is numbered 1. If a pound contains twice that number of vards the number is 2, and so on down the

Coins are weighed at the mint to a hair's weight. Not long since a hair fell into the weighing machine, and until it was discov-ered a large amount of coins were rejected. On the 10th day of December, 1825, 770 banks stopped payment, The Bank of Eng. land's credit was saved by the timely issue of £1 notes.

It takes just 27 \$1 notes to weigh as much as a \$20 gold piece.

of eggs.

At Ducretaro, near Mexico, soap is the currency of the place and a legal tender for payment of debts. The cakes are about the size of the familiar brown Windsor, and are each worth about three farthings. Each cake is stamped with the name of the town in which it is current, and that of the person authorized to manufacture and utter it. Soap money of one town is not current in another.

In portions of South America chocolate is

spinster.

A horseman who acquired his experience in the West says that the gray wart on the inside of a horse's forelegs serves to refresh the tired animal. When weary, covered with foam and overtaxed he can reach down and rub with his wet nose this always dry, hard substance, which has an odor like geraniums.

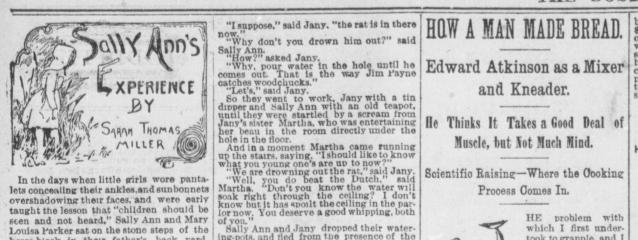
dery, hard substance, which has an odor like graniums.

Axolotl, or fish with legs, is the name Mexicans give to a gueer creature which can swim like a fish or run up a smooth wall like a fly; can live and grow when kept constantly in water like a true fish, and yet can live and grow entirely away from water (excepting a little to drink) like a true airbreathing animal.

Plays in Paris generally begin at 8 o'clock and never finish until about midnight. If they were over earlier the audience would not think that they had received their money's worth of bad air and good acting.

[American Angler.]

In the journeys up the streams the first run of fish push on rapidly to the upper pools and head waters, 100 miles or more, unless prevented by incomposition of the deceased came to his death by being found dead in his bed."



one of the big boys it the sun had crossed the meridian line.

The boy looked at one of the desks in which was whittled a deep gash that Sally Ann had always heard called the "noon mark" and said it had.

So that "noon mark" was a meridian line. She ran out of doors as soon as school was out and looked carefully in the grass under the window where the desk with the gash in it was situated, but no line was there.

Her mind was full of it as she sat on the orse block, whittling out legs and ears and



SALLY ANN SAT DOWN AT THE FOOT OF

tails for horses, cows and sheep, and she "I wish I could find a meridian line." Mary Louisa opened her eyes very wide

Mary Louisa opened her eyes very wide and asked:

"What is a meridian line?"

"Why,"said Sally Ann. "it is a black line that was put on the earth, when the world was made, to tell when it was noon so people could go to dinner. But I expect the world has been made so long that the grass has grown all over the lines."

"How long has the world been made?" asked Mary Louisa.

"Why, 6000 years ago, or more. Don't you remember hearing me say the verse I learnt in my jography?"

The earth, the firmament on high,

With all the blue, ethereal sky, Was made by God's creative power, Six thousand years ago or more. "What is the firmament?" asked Mary

"What is the firmament?" asked Mary Louisa.

"It is the tops of trees waving in the wind." said Sally Ann, with a positive air that seemed to forbid any questioning on the subject, even had Mary Louisa been so inclined, which she was not; she always accepted Sally Ann's statements as undisputed facts.

"Sally Ann! Mary Louisa!" called their mother from the back door.

"O, dear, I suppose the baby has waked up," said Sally Ann, "and now we shall have to take care of him. I don't believe we ever shall finish these cattle."

"You know," said Mary Louisa, "that mother said we might go and see Jany Stebbins this afternoon if we were good girls."

"Yes," said Sally Ann, scornfully, "but we shan't have much time to play, for mother will make us take our knutting work. You know we have got to knit 12 times across, but yours is only a garter, and mine is a stocking."

"There, children," said Mrs. Parker, "one of you must rook the baby and the other

but yours is only a garter, and mine is a stocking."

"There, children," said Mrs. Parker, "one of you must rock the baby, and the other must amuse Jesy and Johnny, so they won't make a noise and wake him up."

"I will rock the baby," said Sally Ann. "and then I can begin my knitting"—the baby was asleep in the red wooden cradle—"and you can take Josy and Johnny out of doors, but don't let 'em tear up our cattle."

Mary Louisa gave a little sizh as she invited the two smutty-faced youngsters out into the yard, but she never thought of refusing any request of Sally Ann.

Sally Ann took her knitting-work, which was about six inches of stocking leg, much begrimed and rough, with pulling out and knitting over, and sat down at the foot of the cradle and began to knit and rock, and also to make up her mind to go in search of that meridian line the first opportunity that presented itself.

Immediately after dinner Susan helped them get ready to go up to Jany's house to spend the afternoon.

The shoes changed, hair combed, with pink calico dresses, clean white aprons and pantalets on, knitting work tightly rolled up in their pockets, and their best white sunbonnets on their heads, they were ready to start.

Their mother came to the door to see them off and tell them to be good girls, and not

"Why don't you drown him out?" said

taught the lesson that "children should be seen and not heard," Sally Ann and Mary Louisa Parker sat on the stone steps of the horse-block in their father's back yard, making cattle out of milk-weed pods.

Sally Ann was whittling pegs from a pine stick with a butcher knife she had taken from the pantry shelf when no one had noticed her; and Mary Louisa was sticking them into the pods for legs, ears or tail, as the case required.

They were dressed exactly alike, in red calico dresses, high necked, long sleeved, dark aprons, nankeen pantalets, white cotton stockings of their grandmothers' knitting sheet tied with leather strings, and fled from the presence of the ing-pots, a



JANY AND SALLY ANN POUR THE WATER IN THE HOLE

seen but shining, black mud everywhere. She felt so tired and so hungry. She knew it must be supper time.

No doubt Mary Louis and Jany were eating the heart-shaped cookies, with caraway seeds in them and sugar sprinkled on the outside of them. At home they were having baked beans and brown bread and Indian pudding. She could see them all around the table, happy and clean.

She thought she strouid soon be dead, and felt a little comfort in thinking of being laid out in the parlor, and having the minister stand over her praying, and all the scholars walk in and look at her, and Mary Louisa clinging to her mother's skirts and

uisa clinging to her mother's skirts and ving as Julia Pratt did when her little crying as Julia Fratt and when he brother died.

Perhaps Miss Potter would feel sorry she had thrown away her happy family of bugs, and killed her little green snake.

There was a white mist rising all over the swamp. Sally Ann felt so cold, and she could not even see the ditch any longer.

The very next step she took she went in up to her waist, and now she could not move.

up to her waist, and how she could he move.

A dreadful horror seized her. She remembered the story of an old white horse that was lost in this very swamp, in a "death hole," the story ran.

She thought she felt herself sinking, and screamed at the top of her lungs and with all her remaining strength:

"Mother, mother, mother!"

When Jany went back to the house and said Sally Ann had climbed down the ledge and started across the swamp, Mrs. Stebbins



#### "I suppose," said Jany, "the rat is in there ow," HOW A MAN MADE BREAD.



which I first undertook to grapple, and I use the word "grapple" in a true sense. was the problem of making good bread at home instead of buying poor bread of a is by most people considered one of the mysteries. There is

the dough for a bread-raiser. He told me that a few days before he had taken his little grandson to a baker's.

A week later the small boy asked him to take him again.

"What for?" was the question, to which the little boy answered, "I want to see that fat man who was washing his hands in the brown bread. He gave me a cookie."

Since we adopted the mechanical kneader our cocks do not "wash their hands" any more in the bread-pan. The work of kneading is only for the purpose of mixing yeast throughout the mass of flour in preparation for the application of heat, and it can be done nore thoroughly with a good breadkneader than by hand.

In the ordinary method of raising bread the pan is set here and there, where it may be subject to the moderate degree of heat required for generating the growth of the yeast-plant, and through that diffusing the carbonic acid gas in the mass. How uncertain that method is every house keeper well knows.

There is a scientific bread-raiser in the

keeper well knows.

There is a scientific bread-raiser in which a moist or humid heat at 90° Fah. may be established and maintained without variation. When the dough is subjected to this measured degree of heat it is raised, ready to be transferred from the large part to the belging pass in three hours. large pan to the baking pans, in three hours and a half.

and a half.

Being thus transferred, the baking pans are again put into the bread-raiser for 20 minutes. In exactly four hours from the time of beginning, the sponge, so called, is ready for the oven. It is as necessary to subject this sponge in the oven to the true and measured degree of heat after it has been raised as it is in order to raise it.

A heat of 300° to 350° Fah, serves this purpose. At that temperature the bread is cooked more slowly than in the oven of the iron stove, but it is also cooked more thor oughly. oughly.

The main substance of bread is carbona

ceous material. All forms of carbon are non-conductors of heat; consequently, when a high heat is applied to the dough in the bread pan it quickly converts the outer part into a hardened crust.

into a hardened crust.

This forms an effectual non-conductor, and if the high degree of heat in a ventilated oven is continued until the middle of the loaf is thoroughly cooked, it may burn the crust. In any event it dries it and hardens it unless great care it taken in the regulation of the service.

But when the dough, raised to the right point, is subjected to a heat of 300° to 350° fah, in an oven which is not ventilated, and in which the bread is surrounded by the humidity developed from itself in the process of cooking, the crust forms slowly; that formation of crust being a partial change of the outer surface of starch into dextrine or grape sugar, developing a sweet and nutty flavor.

When the deach is thus subjected to the

dextrine or grape sugar, developing a sweet and nutty flavor.

When the dough is thus subjected to the moderate and humid degree of heat, it may be continued for almost any length of time. But at the end of about two hours the bread will be cooked to the very centre. If the process of cooking is continued longer than is absolutely necessary, a crust of half an inch in thickness will be made, and if continued long enough the whole loaf will be affected; the color will become tawny and the nutty flavor will pervade both crust and crumb.

Now when bread is hardened on the out-Now when bread is hardened on the outside and is not cooked at the core, the middle parts are indigestible; the yeast plant or ferment is not destroyed. Such bread is also subject to becoming mouldy or to being dried up very rapidly; while bread which has been cooked so slowly in the manner described will keep in what may be called a fresh condition for many days. At the same time any person with good



of bread to the barrel of flour: to this sum we may add 75 cents for the cost of the salt, the yeast cakes and the oil used in the baking, making \$7.25; which gives the cost of the bread at two and a half cents per pound. If any one desires to compare this with the bakers' price of bread in the shops, the comparison can readily be made.

EDWARD ATKINSON.

BOSTON OR NEW YORK.

Helen Watterson Answers Numerous Letters from Young Women who Desire to Work in the Metropolis.



T sometimes seems to me from the number of letters from young women that reach me in a month's time asking about the op in New York city, as if all the hearts of the earnest young working women in the land must be turned baker. Bread making toward New York as toward the promised

land for working women. And their en-thusiasm is not hard to understand.

#### HEALTH AND BEAUTY.

Shirley Dare Answers Numerous Queries Concerning Facial Blemishes and be exceedingly popular the coming sum Snoring-Irritation Caused by Cook-



ples lately appear in my eyebrows and centre of cheeks. They do not show much unless warm.

When overheated my face looks ready to break out all over. I have five children, from 4 to 16, do all my own work, and get pretty tired. Do not eat much meat or rich ood. Have never used face powder. If you can tell me anything to whiten and

soften my skin I will be grateful, although at 38 I do not expect to look like a young girl" Answer—It is more satisfaction giving hints to women near 40 than to younger

ones, who do not always know their own needs. Women should know the weak

FASHION'S REVELS

Feminine Fripperies More Distracting Than Ever.

How a Real Rose of a Girl Looked at a Morning Concert.

The Glory of a Large-Eyed Girl Who Plays a Violin Left-Handed.



-Such a revel as fashion is having among all the wanton love-liness of the new season's fancies! Every year it seems as if feminine fripperies were more distractingly lovely than ever before; that the zenith had been reached, and that any-



Shoo in a larger one, by the exercise of the same economy.

There is no place in this country at least, and I hope in no other, where every second nan or woman is cleverer than yourself, and where five people stand ready to fill your vacant place. There, then, if the wages are greater, the work is less certain than it is elsewhere. Take all these things into account and then taking success into account, conceding for a moment that you do succeed, consider the cost of success.

Helen Watterson.

the new wool crepons in all their soft grace and prettiness. They appeared among the earliest importations and were immediately pounced upon and are being made into fetching frocks to be swathed in white linen and tucked into imposing Saratogas, marked with the magic address "Bermuda" or "Nassau." Those which do not get themselves jammed into the Saratogas are being worn to morning concerts and the theatre.

One which I saw on a rose of a girl, sev-

One which I saw on a rose of a girl, several mornings ago at a smart concert, was a dainty thing, and simplicity itself. It was made with a belted Russian blouse and skirt, a mode, by the way, which is going to

mer, and very appropriate for wash silks, thin wools and dainty cotton stuff.

The model was of rose-colored crepon trimmed with gold braid about the bottom of the blouse and skirt. The very full sleeves were confined by deep gold wrists, and a wide belt of gold filagree was buckled snugly about the girl's slim waist. She were a throat ruche of delicate black lace and carried a loose cluster of pink roses in ber dainty gloved hands, making a winsome and possible?"



ones, who do not always know their own needs. Women should know the weak points of their temperament and guard these through early life. Girls who are sailed these through early life. Girls who are sailed these through early life. Girls who are sailed the set through early life. Girls who are sailed the set through early life. Girls who are sailed the set through early life. Girls who are steast four helps among them. The mother is evidently nearling a crisis in health which may light up erystpelas or a lingering. The daughter of 16 will be the better and probably be better if she ate more meat, lean, juicy beef and mutton, to supply strength. She needs time for systematic bathing and rest, and when strength returns she should have drives on sunny days or take easy walks, for this woman is not suffering for exercise. I should venture to recommend her to use hot cider, made by diluting cider jelly, boiling and skimming it, drinking a glass warm on going to bed, and in the morning if agreeable.

It can be made pleasant by adding half a teaspoonful of good rosewater to the glass, which makes a most ladylike tipple, and the rosewater is sedative.

Hot, sharp, unfermented cider sponged on the face and dried on is a good wash for the skin.

The irritation of the skin "Dora," endures is aggravated by the heat of cooking and bending over a stoye, which sends the blood to the face. Cooking stoyes should he set high enough to allow of standing of the stranding over a stoye, which sends the blood to the face. Cooking stoyes should he set high enough to allow of standing of the stranding of the stranding over a stoye, which sends the blood to the face. Cooking stoyes should he set high enough to allow of standing of the stranding over a stoye, which sends the blood to the face. Cooking stoyes should be set high enough to allow of standing of the stranding of the stranding



pretty hair low on their white young shoulders. They made graceful and winsome pictures as they moved about among the guests with their silver dishes of sweets, and it was well they did not know of all the admiring remarks made about them, or their grillsh heads would have been guited.

"My investigations have all tended to Its Objects and How to Best admiring remarks made about them, or their girlish heads would have been quite turned and they would have lost their in-

genue sweetness.

The princess dress assumes new beauties every day, and for elegance and grace I commend it above all modes; and if ever a woman is to fulfil the mission of looking reed-like and slim, she will do so in a princess frock or never.

The very prettiest and daintiest one of all that I have yet seen was one worn at a

The very prettiest and daintiest one of all that I have yet seen was one worn at a musicale by a large-eyed girl, who played her violin with her left hand—actually with her left hand—and with a skill worthy of a professional artiste instead of a petted beauty of exclusive and doting parents. The frock was of pale green pompadour satin, with a design of dainty wreaths of roses, tied with true lover's knots of gold



A BLUE AND CREAM CREPON.

on about the arms and frou-frous. Bowknots of gold ribbon were frou-frous. Bowknots of gold ribbon were set on above the flounce or skirt, and bands of the same were fastened about the arms to keep the lace in place.

The girl had soft masses of fair hair drawn up in a loose knot on the crown of her head and stuck through with a gold ornament. She wore little gold slippers, and her beautiful arms and hands were bare.

MARIE JONREAU.

#### "MORE THAN LIBRARIES

Are Women's Gymnasiums Now Needed" -Dr. Sargent Asks for Free Physical Instruction for Workers.



ne, two," etc.

"Number 2, move a little to the left, please! "Number 5, a little more erect, not at all stiff, but perfectly at "That's right! Now,

This was what greeted a GLOBE reporter as he went up the long stairway leading to omen at Cambridge in company with Dr. Dudley A. Sargent. Dr. Sargent is too well known to need any

nstruction in this country.

The Globe was desirous of putting this uestion to Dr. Sargent:
"In what way can the thousands of workng women and girls, toiling from morning till night in our large cities and towns, like

other words is such instruction practicable another Redfern no reity; it is an adjunct

"Moreover, I think, too, that I can show you exactly what you are looking for."
"And what is that?"
"A class of workingwomen receiving physical instruction. Call here at 8 o'clock this evening and we will go together.
"I should

Like to Have You See what a class of working women and girls inder the care of one of my best teachers. paying but a small fee to cover the expense of lighting and heating, is actually doing. for this is the nearest approach to a woman's free gymnasium that I can show you.

free gymnasium that I can show you.

"Later I will try to say something of the best way to secure free gymnasiums."

The girls are all working girls and come from Boston and vicinity. The class now numbers between 20 and 30.

"What are their occupations?"

"One is in a rubber store, another in a manufactory for fancy articles, tive are in offices, one is a bookkeeper, three are house-keepers, and so on. In fact, you have before you a typical class of working women at exercises."

In a few minutes there was a short inter In a few minutes there was a short intermission, and the reporter was introduced to Miss Jennie Blanche Wilson, the instructor who, in company with Miss E. C. McMartin, Dr. Sargent's private secretary, and Miss M. E. Edwards, conduct the class. "Possibly," said Miss Wilson, coming at once to the point, "I might give you an order of exercises, which is as follows: 1, marching; 2, free exercises and arm movements: 3, chest weights; 4, vaulting—the object in constant changes being to bring new sets of muscles into play; 5, intermission; 6, wooden dumb-bells, or wands; 7, rings; 8, fancy steps, ending with running.

"After this, at times, we have the bean

and returning the bags to the opposite line, which has meanwhile faced around." The girls particularly like this exercise. They are true Bostonians and love beans.

The exercises to plano accompaniment. under the skilful touch of Miss McMartin, were rapidly and gracefully performed, and were rapidly and gracefully performed, and after this a most interesting talk was had with several of the scholars,
"I am a bookkeeper," said one, "and I do hope you will speak up well for this class, which is doing me a world of good. I sit a great deal during the day in a cramped and bent position. I come a long distance to this class, and I never feel so well during the week as the day after a good exercise at e week as the day after a good exercise at

the week as the day after a good exercise at the gym."

"I am in a large manufactory," said a smiling, bright-faced young girl, deftly twirling a dumb-bell while talking, "where there are hundreds of girls employed. Many spend almost all their evenings at theatres and dances. I like them myself, of course, but I shall never put off this one evening a week of splendid exercise for an invitation even to the theatre."

Several others, one in a large factory and several in offices, offered like testimony, and another offered a plump arm for inspection. "Feel of that," she said, "ain't I strong?" The visitor felt of the knots of swelling muscles, and took a step or two back.

The girls come here once a week, some from long distances, in hot or cold weather, rain or shine.

"It is

A Positive Pleasure,"

A Positive Pleasure," said Miss Wilson, "to teach them; they are so enthusiastic."

To Mrs. Mary E. Bass, a member of the class, is due much of the credit of its forma-tion, and the enthusiasm with which the girls enter into their work.
"Now," said Dr. Sargent, on leaving the

"Now," said Dr. Sargent, on leaving the gymnasium, "you see what these working women are doing in the way of bettering their physical condition. You asked me to give a few practical suggestions, which may be of real value and benefit to the working women in any of our large manufacturing towns and cities.

"At the outset one asks 'In what respect do working women really benefit; is it in the way of more churches, evening schools, social guilds, lectures, Young Women's Christian Associations and other institutions of a kindred nature?"

"Each of these all-important aids to the present and future happiness of our working women is to be found in most of our large manufacturing centres, and to their many and varied advantages the average working woman has ready, and, in most cases, free access.

"What is if then that the working

were fashioned in the simplest manner with short, full skirts, and belted, round-necked bodices, with big puffy sleeves. The trimming consisted of satin ribbon two inches wide, forming the beit with its rosette at the back, the footing of the skirt and the wrists.

The girls were all beauties and wore their

The girls were all beauties and wore their

Were fashioned in the simplest manner with scases, free access.

"What is it, then, that the working a bodice formed in front of a tapering box abodice formed in front of a tapering box abodice formed in front of a tapering box abodice formed in front of a tapering box. High-puffod "baby" sleeves for a club or for any thing else than falling into ruts.

Set of credutisances inty fave loss its value formed in front of a tapering box. High-puffod "baby" sleeves are the back. High-puffod "baby" sle

An Opposite Conclusion, namely, that the young woman of today

with wealthy or well-to-do parents has harder worked sister.

"In other words, you will find more sound, good health on the Back Bay than at the North End, due solely and alone, it seems to me, to the remarkable interest taken of late in the various schools and classes of physical instruction for women.

"Now, from all this you can easily see the need of the American working woman of today.

There is Work for All and Each Should Have Opportunity.

Advice by the President of the General Federation of Women's Clubs.

ay. It is—free public gymnasiums. "It is—free public gymnastums.
, "It is in the period of young womanhood that the physical frame meets the severest tests. During these years in many large factories and shops the working girl is packed in with hundreds of companions, and here her health is often completely broken down, by months and years of hard labor, in ill-lighted, ill-ventilated and noisy workrooms.

booken down, by months and years of hard labor, in ill-lighted, ill-ventilated and noisy workrooms.

"This period—say from 12 to 18 years—is the time when the entire future physical welfare of the average American working woman is in the greatest peril.

"And what are we doing in the way of free physical development for our female workers? As nearly as I can state it, little or nothing.

"There is another view to be taken of this important matter: I might almost call it a reform, worthy the attention and consideration of all sensible people.

"How often the cry goes up, 'Keep the boys off the streets:' but does not this apply to the other sex as well?

"Women and girls in large manufacturing communities go to their daily work at 7 o'clock in the morning.

"An hour at noon to lunch, talk and gossip, girl fashion, a waik on the streets, and Back They Go to Work Again.

Back They Go to Work Again.

Back They Go to Work Again. "Six o'clock comes. The big whistle blows and they hurry off to supper, which is disposed of at short notice.

"The bustle, excitement, gayety, if you like to call it so, of street life appeals almost irresistibly to many a working girl, just freed from a dark, crowded, noisy shop. Her frame, however robust at the beginning of life, soon weakens under the strain of this round of hard work during the day and wearisome pleasures at night, and, aging fast, she at last finds herself a physical wreek, he at last finds herself a physical wreek.

aging fast, she at last finds herself a physical wreck.

"You ask me now how practically to apply this method of free physical instruction to the lives of our working girls?

"Free public gymnasiums for women and girls should be established in connection with free public baths, and to this again should be joined a department for the proper instruction and a practical method of living.

of living.

"There is as much necessity for a public gymnasium as for a public library; some say more, since the ability to use the brain under the most favorable conditions comes from the possession of a sound body. Mens sana, in sano corpore.

Mens sana, in sano corpore.

"When you take into consideration the remarkable fact that between June 1 and Nov. 1 of this year—only five months—150,000 women and girls participated in the advantages of the Charlesbank gymnasium, you can realize the possibilities in the future.

"I have long cherished the hope that one day some benefactor of womankind would found a free gymnasium for women, and especially working-women. In the same lound a free gymnastum for women, and especially working-women. In the same way that colleges, schools, libraries and associations are founded.

"When one of these is founded there will be teachers ready and willing to instruct, and in this way another reform most vital to the present and future happiness of our whole people will be passed upon and adopted."

#### REDFERN'S SPRING.

NEW YORK, Feb. 26.-Redfern is bringing out a very novel style of cloak which he the Sargent Sanitary gymnasium for is making with and without a slight train, according to the nature of the gown which it is to cover. It has two Watteau plaits falling one on each side of the back from a introduction, standing, as he does, at the highly decorated yoke, with a similar arrangement in front. It is made of such a light, plain, unpretentious cloth that the lining of satin-beautiful ivory-colored material with silver fleur de lis scattered over it—seems positively luxurious.

An Elizabethan ruffle borders the hem of the cloak. You must understand that the Lowell, Lawrence, Lynn and Fall River, back is a semi-fitting back, only the plaits best receive free physical instruction? In falling loose. Then the Figaro jacket is to the fashionable princesse gown. It conand possible?"

"It is both practicable and possible, I think." the doctor had said a few hours before in his pleasant office at the Hemenway gymnasium. "and I am exceedingly glad to last no sleeves; indeed, sleeves are to be an sist of a short jacket, not reaching the waist, and bisected up the back, the two halves being kept together by a collarette of teathers, jet, or an Elizabethan ruffle. It has no sleeves; indeed, sleeves are to be an she is Expected. has no sleeves; indeed, sleeves are to be an unknown quantity in the spring jackets. Spring millinery promises to be as flowery as an epic poem or the speech made at a wedding by the gentleman whose pleasing duty it is to respond for the bridesmaids. Garlands of flowers will rest against the hair, and also encircle the crown. The spring flowers, cowslips, daisies, buttercups, daffodils and violets will come in first.



Rose Garlanded. Here Redfern whose millinery departbag exercise, the girls standing in two rows hading in the same way; each girl in the first row throwing the bag ever her shoulder to the opposite line where it is caught, that garlanded French hat. It has the fashionestablishment on 5th av., illustrates a roseable little stiff fan of lace at the back, stand ing up in transparent delicacy, and strings of satin ribbon, which tie beneath the chin. Strings to hang down the back of the hats are said to be very stylish on spring hats.



Its Objects and How to Best Attain Them.

Federation of Women's Clubs.



OMEN'S clubs are semi-public organiza-tions. With few exceptions women compose the entire mem bership, and only

them for important positions. They have learned to speak in debate and elsewhere

from which there should be no shirking. nd while the whole club should be in the best sense democratic in spirit, it will yet.

an order of business that shall be clear and definite. Of course at times this order will be broken in upon.

When the club is properly opened, let the president state definitely the general purpose of the meeting. If any particular topic or resolution is to come up for discussion and action, let her state the question distinctly and call for remarks.

When the time for action comes, or is supposed to have come, the resolution having been moved and seconded, let her restate the point and ask: "Are you ready for the question?" and then, without much delay, if no one claims the floor, let the motion be put, giving—except in complimentary votes—the "ayes" and "nays" an equal opportunity, and afterward declaring the result. The president is never to take part in discussion unless she appoints a vice-president or some member to act for the time in her place. It is her business to keep order, to decide questions of order, and to make sure that all the club members enjoy equal privileges.

The president receives and introduces

the general interests of the club are con-The duties of other officers are usually defined in the by-laws of the constitution or

Women's Clubs are Schools

for this sort of training.

To the question, "How should women's clubs be carried on so as best to accomplish he ends for which they exist?" no answer an be given that shall apply to all cases. What may be well suited to one set of cirumstances might not be best where differ ent conditions exist. No two clubs are exactly alike as to the elements that com-

exactly alike as to the elements that compose them, as to surroundings, or as to the special objects they may have immediately in view; and yet there is unity in the midst of diversity.

They all seek a common end—the intellectual, social and meral improvement of their members; and this as a means of increased usefulness in their varied departments of life.

Such plans should be adopted as shall best promote the general welfare. What might interest and profit a few members might not be adapted to an needs of the majority. In every organized work the general welfare is to be first consulted, and the deliberately expressed will of the majority should be accepted as law. epted as law. At the same time the views and wishes of

At the same time the views and wishes of the minority are to be respected, and, as far as possible, be provided for. In woman's club life no favored few are to govern. All members are on an equality, and are to be alike consulted.

Provision should, therefore, be studiously made for drawing out those who, if left to themselves, would remain permanently in the background. If at first they cannot do one thing, ask them to do another.

There is work in a woman's club, in its social, business and literary departments, for every member, and success in one often leads to success in others.

As a rule, to which there are exceptions, I should favor frequent rotation in office, At times a club has an exceptionally good president or secretary, and there may exist reasons why a change would be very undesirable.

sirable.
And yet, unless the case is very exceptional, I Should Favor Rotation. This seems fair to the whole membership

ors as the club has to bestow.

Then every new president, if she is unlike her predecessor, has ways and plans of her own that are likely to infuse the whole own that are likely to initise the whole movement with new blood and life.

And this leads me to suggest that methods in club work ought frequently to change. The proposed end is never to be forgotten, but the means for reaching that end may well be varied. What was useful in on set of circumstances may have lost its value on others.

learned to speak in debate and eisewhere extemporaneously. They are more or less familiar with parliamentary usage. They have the gift of leadership. In club organization, women thus qualified should take a prominent part first in initiating the movement and then in drawing up and adopting suitable constitutions. The constitution of a woman's literary club had best be brief, but definite. It

oversonal responsibility.
In all ordinary cases the president must take the principal burden, giving thought, time and toil to the work of her organiza-While every club member

Has Work To Do

best sense democratic in spirit, it will yet, in most cases, be found true that success or failure will depend largely upon the tact, skill and efficiency of the presiding officer. What, then, are her chief duties? First of all, she must accept her position with a sense of responsibility, with a strong conviction of the value of the woman's club movement in general, and of the worth and possibilities of her own club in particular. The order or disorder, the speedy or tardy transaction of business, all depend very largely on the presiding officer. She should call meetings to order promptly on time. She should have in her mind or on paper an order of business that shall be clear and definite. Of course at times this order will be broken in upon.

to look after the work of committees, and to preside at joint committee meetings where

fined in the by-laws of the constitution or in the constitution itself.

Club members can help or hinder the orderly and profitable conduct of club gatherings. Let no member speak who has nothing to say, or continue speaking after the thing is said. Let her always address the charf and no one else.

When a question is once decided let the matter rest, unless some one who voted with the majority moves a reconsideration. Do not delay without good cause the prompt and rapid disposal of business.

It has been said that the constitution of an organization should state its main object. A woman's literary club is not primarily a benevolent or charitable society. It was not organized to advance any particular 'ology in religion, any scheme in politics, or any hobby in reform.

Women's clubs may often "lend a hand" incidentally in behalf of any needy cause but still the real purpose of their organization is something different. They are organized and conducted primarily for the intellectual, social and moral improvement of their members, and for the general elevation of women.

And that reason is great enough to justify

their members, and for the general elevation of women.

And that reason is great enough to justify the necessary expenditure. If woman's work and sphere are to be enlarged, as they are enlarging continually, she must be trained for her new position.

If women go into deliberative assemblies they must understand parliamentary usage. They must so overcome natural timidity and acquire such training as shall enable them to rise and speak consecutively and to the point on the various questions that may come up for discussion.

They must acquire if they do not already possess, that knowledge of literary subjects and on questions of the day that shall enable them to do this.

Women's Clubs are Schools

who should share in such burdens and hon-

Illustrated by the Munificent Donations of Mr. Rockefeller.

Novel Points for Sensational Preachers and Orators.

NEW YORK, Feb. 27 .- The rich men of this city do an immensity of good of which the general public know nothing. The tendency of the age is toward publicity, and a certain class of liberal givers

are pleased and tickled with the straw of They like to see their names in print, like the foolish women who delight in parading themselves as "patronesses" of this, that

and the other charity. Many rich men make substantial donations at Easter and Christmas, and at other significant anniversaries, knowing very well that the sweet incense of public praise will be wafted toward their nostrils.

But all are not so. I know of one man who gave \$10,000 to a hospital on condition that his gift should not be mentioned, and he paid the money in bills, so there could be no documentary proof of the gift.

Another gave at one time five thousand, at another twenty-five hundred, to a hospital, facts which the public never knew of, and which I would not have known had I not found the gifts acknowledged in the annual report of the institution.

Gifts of a hundred thousand dollars to

colleges, to public libraries, to charitable institutions, are of common occurrence. coupled almost invariably with the expression of a hope that nothing be said about it.

Because publicity of such generosity is certain to draw upon the head of the charity giver, or the humanitarian, a perfect multitudinosity of begging letters. The number of

People Who Live by Begging is something marvellous.

They know very well that human nature has its moods, and take it for granted that by insistent persistence in petition they stand a chance of striking the man in the right mood, thereby reaping a more or less

The Rockefellers, Vanderbilts, Jay Gould and others less prominent in financial life receive so many of these begging letters as to necessitate the employment of a clerk for the express purpose of reading, answering, attending to or destroying the letters.

The habit has developed into a persecution, and naturally enough men who feel kindly toward their fellows, and who are ever ready to listen to stories of trouble and distress, and more than ready to relieve, find it necessary to protect themselves against an imposition which is positively cruel, because of its unkindness toward the really deserving and troubled of the earth. Occasionally gifts are made of such significance that publicity is unavoidable.

Two in especial attracted public notice during this week. The first was that of Jay Gould to the church extension fund, \$10,000, following his daughter's subscription of

Now, it would be folly to pretend that anybody in this community looks upon Jay nounced that Dr. John Hall and other clergymen, with 20 or 30 very rich men had met on invitation in Mr. Government of the church support. had met on invitation in Mr. Gould's 5th av. home, and that there, after discussion as to the desirability of extending the sphere and stimulating the labors of the

Mr. Gould Solemnly Announced through his spokesman that he was con-vinced that it was the proper organization assist, and therefore he gave his check for \$10,000, a stir was made in the com-

I looked with some degree of interest to see how this unique act would be regarded. the matter.

One professional scold, the Evening Post, very naturally sneered.

also looked to see how the clergy would take it, and while a number of them rather unnecessarily go out of their way to say that they never saw Mr. Gould, didn't know to be sneezed at.

Dr. Parkhurst, a sensational pulpiteer, for \$10,000. rather outdid the rest by demanding to know where Jay Gould got this money. That opened up a novel search.

hole and see if he couldn't find another ten thousand for himself?

The other noted and Most Discussed Gift

was a million dollars. How few of us know what a million

You and I remember when a man who had \$50,000 over and above his debts was regarded as comfortable, while he who had \$100,000 over and above his debts was a rich man.

In certain rural sections of the land doubtless that is as true today as it was when we were lads, and as matter of fact \$100,000 would keep a great many wolves from any-body's door, whether it was in the city or the country.

Now, \$1,000,000 are 10 piles of \$100,000

It is a great deal of money to make, it is a great deal to give away. The Rockefellers are very peculiar indi-

They are modest to a fault, reticent about themselves and their affairs, unobtrusive and without the faintest trace of the ostentation which makes the newly rich in this city targets for popular derision.

The entire group of men connected with

the great industry of which the Rockefellers are the head are marked by the same They are quiet, self-contained, modest,

Christian gentlemen, not at all agreed as to creeds and articles of faith, but all de-

voted to church and denominational prog-Some are Baptists, some Methodists, some Episcopalians, but all something, all active

all practical. No ninny-hammered head need hope by begging letters to get the better of any one

of those men.

They give on system, they know precisely what they intend to do, and accomplish it. Under ordinary circumstances Mr. Rockefeller would feel

Aggrieved at Publicity, the least notoriety given to any of his chari-

that line which the world must of necessity He has long fest an interest in the Chicago

university, and from time to time made donations in the form of endowments reaching to the superb sum of \$1,600,000. Some weeks ago he was very seriously ill. So much so that a sensational paper in this city printed his portrait as that of a dying man, qualifying its assertion that, even if he were to recover, his mind was affected, and he never could resume active, energetic business endeavor, and it took a step further in announcing the name of his

teristically toady welcome to the other. But Rockefeller still lives. And in recognition of the divine goodness in restoring him to health, he has given a

mark. "If I had so and so's millions I would make the waste places of the earth blossom like the rose."

Two thoughts occur in this connection. The first is in line with the preceding ecord, namely, that the very rich people of this city give an

Immensity of Practical Charity, of material aid to the poor and the dis-tressed, supplementing that by frequent endownents of great proportions to organized

charities and educational institutions.
In certain churches, notably Calvary church, where the rector, Dr. Satterlee, works with zeal and well-directed energy for the good of his kind, there are syste-matic methods of contribution and of collection which bring into the coffers very large sums of money, every dollar of which is expended in the care, the education, the comforting and the relief of the poor, whom

It is and has always been the cant that it

was not only respectable but fashionable to go to church, and it must be recognized that the very rich men of the city of New York are regular church goers. The Astors, the Vanderbilts, the Rocke-

fellers, all the great Metropolitan Opera House contingent, are church goers, and some of them church workers. I remember going one time many years ago to report the sermon of a noted divine,

where during prayer it is the habit of some of the members to rise. Sitting where I could easily see and reckon them. I noticed, for my eyes and thought

were nearer earth than heaven, that 30 men by Chief Clerk Towles, who stated that, who rose near the centre of the church might well be termed the Golden Pillars of the Sanctuary.

There was the richest dry goods merchant, the president of the most successful life insurance company, the wealthiest newspaper publisher, the presidents of several banks, the manager of the greatest financial concern known to the world, millionnaires literally by the score, and they all looked solemn and glum and went through the louse then adjourned.

A few reports were made from committees and placed on the appropriate calendars, and the House then adjourned. various perfunctoryisms with devotion and due regard to the solemnities of the occasion. It is just so in other churches, not that Gould as an embodiment of virtue, or one in them all can be found the chief of the whose business methods are desirable ex-amples for the young men of the time to genous of the city are men known for their

> able, however, it would be absurd to esti-mate the amounts given by these men, nor is it desirable to do so. But it is eminently fair that they should have the credit of their right do-

Itake no stock in the sneer at Jay Gould's giving \$10,000, because I don't believe really he cares the turn of his hand about the extension of the Presbyterian church. or any other church. Why, then, did he give it?

why, then, and he give to some because, strange as it may seem to some you, he loves his daughter.
Mr. Gould's wife died not very long ago.
She was a Christian woman of good birth, of excellent breeding, with some money when she was married, and a great deal more as her husband accumulated property. She was recognized in the church as a liberal, thoughtful, sensible giver.

Her daughter follows

In Her Mother's Footsteps.

She is the very apple of her father's eve. him, and one in particular was most offen- and when he found that his daughter was sive in his criticisms, the majority of them sufficiently interested in the movement on concluded that there was a hundred cents foot to give \$2500 of her own money to its sufficiently interested in the movement on in every dollar, and that \$10,000 were not to be sneezed at.

furtherance, thinking to gratify and to please the little lady, he drew his check

Now if Parkhurst and any of the sensational gang, either in the pulpit or in the sanctum imagine that they have a text for consent for the present consideration of a

discussion at this particular time.

Howard. they are attracting attention and causing

THE COMEDIAN'S LAST NIGHT.

[Edmund C. Stedman.] Not yet! No, no-you would not quote That meanest of the critic's gags? "Twas surely not of me they wrote
Those words: Too late the veteran lags.
'Tis not so very late with me; I'm not so old as that, you know,

Though work and trouble—as you see—
(Not years) have brought me somewhat low. I failed, you say? No, no, not yet! Or, if I did-with such a past,

Where is the man would have me quit Without one triumph at the last? But one night more-a little thing

o you—I swear 'tis all I ask! ce more to make the wide house ring To tread the boards, to wear the mask, o move the coldest, as of yore

To make them laugh, to make them cry, To be—to be myself once more. And then, if must be, let me die The prompter's bell! I'm here, you see;
By heaven, friends, you'll break my heart!
Nat Gosling's called; let be, let be—

None but myself shall act the part! Yes, thank you, boy, I'll take your chair One moment, while I catch my breath. D've hear that noise they're making there

"Twould warm a player's heart in death.
How say you now? Whate'er they write,
We've put that bitter jibe to shame; I knew, I knew there burned tonight I'd hear it e'er it dies away The last, last time!-there's no more sound

So end the player and the play.

The house is cleared. My senses swim: I shall be better, though, anon— One stumbles when the lights are dim—

"Tis growing late; we must be gone. Well, braver look than mine, old friends! A little work and fame are ours While heaven, health and fortune lends, And then-the coffin and the flowers! Will dress anew the part; but I I shall not put them on again

### Examine Your Horse!

For all kinds of lameness, bunches, bony tumors, inflammation, colic, sore throat, and in fact, in every case where an application or blister is needed, use Gombault's Caustic Balsam, as no other preparation ever made equals it for prompt, reliable results, safety and economy.

THE LAWRENCE-WILLIAMS CO., Sole Importers, Cleveland, O.

A SHORT WEEK

Congress Presents Many Features of Dull Routine.

Enlivened by One First-Class Debate in the Senate on Reciprocity.

successor, with a cheerfully suggestive obituaristic notice of the one, and a charac-Decided in House.

TUESDAY. - After the recess of three further endowment of \$1,000,000, making the magnificent total of \$2,000,000 to the were not very punctual in their attendhe magnificent total.

Inversity of Chicago.

It is all very well for us to talk about ber was present when the opening prayer was offered and the journal of last Friday was offered and the journal of last Friday.

read.

Mr. Morrill introduced a bill to provide for the permanent preservation and custody of the records of the volunteer army.

Mr. Sherman offered a resolution, which was agreed to, calling on the secretary of agriculture for a copy of the report of the special agent of the Department of Agri-culture on the experiments in the production of rain.
Mr. Chandler offered a resolution instruct

Mr. Chandler offered a resolution instructing the secretary of the navy to transmit to the Senate Rear Admiral Preble's history of the Portsmouth (N. H.) Navy Yard.

Mr. George, referring to his remarks last Friday as to the issue of \$90,000,000 of legal tender notes under the act of 1890, said that the impression might be derived from these remarks that that \$90,000,000 was additional assets in the treasury. He found, however, on examination, that it had been used in payment for silver bullion deposited in the treasury; so that the implication arising from his statement was erroneous.

comforting and the relief of the poor, whom we certainly always have with us.

I mention Dr. Satterlee's methods because I happen to be familiar with the vast scope of his working horizon.

The same, however, is done by Plymouth church, where Dr. Lyman Abbott, a most worthy successor to the great and only Beecher, follows with filial devotion the charitable course in missions, bethels and schools laid down by his famous predecessor. In some of these churches on signifiant cantidays, such as Easter Sunday, for interesting and the relief of the poor, whom we certainly always have with us.

The following bills, among others, were taken from the calendar and disposed of:

To fix the compensation of keepers and crews of life-saving stations. Passed, Keepers of life-saving stations, except stations known as houses of refuge, are to be paid \$60 per year, and members of the crews of stations are to be paid \$65 per month during the time the stations are manned.

The Senate joint resolution for an international bimetallic agreement was next taken up and Mr. Stewart made some remarks upon it, but as the morning hour had already expired it went over without actions.

tion.

The bill to prevent the adulteration and misbranding of food and drugs was then taken up as the "unfinished business, and Mr. Paddock, who is in charge of it, made some brief remarks in its support. All that it aimed to do was to make it impossible, so far as legislation might do so, for any article of food or drink or any drug to be sold for what it was not. what it was not.
Mr. Paddock read resolutions and memorials from Legislatures and organizations in various parts of the country in favor of the

Without action on the bill the Senate ad-

Short Session in the House. There were not 100 members present when at noon the House was called to order owing to the continued absence of the speaker on account of sickness, it became ncumbent on the House to elect a speaker

pro tem.
On motion of Mr. Catchings of Mississippi,
Mr. McMillan of Tennessee was elected to
perform the duties of the chair, and resolutions were adopted providing for the notification of the president of the Senate of this

Rough on Coke's Bill. WEDNESDAY .- The principal feature in the Senate today was Senator Morrill's adverse report on Senator Coke's bill to amend the law regarding national bank associations so as to discontinue their

circulation. In a report submitted, Mr. Morrill says it is obvious that the bili would cause a large reduction on the day of its passage of the money now in circulation, and create a severe contraction, by prohibiting the banks at once from using their circulating notes, and would also compel them, within six months, to curtail and collect their loans to such an extent as would enable them to redeem their entire circulation.

At present, says the Senator, there is a small but steady increase in the circulation of national banks, which has been in progress for the past year; and a sudden measure, practically winding up and exterminating national disaster.

Their circulating notes having all been redeemed, and also the bonds which were deposited for the security of these notes, it would seem as though the banks were completely divorced from the nation, and might assume new names and continue the banking business, if they chose to do so, in any State where the laws of the State do not forbid it. duction on the day of its passage of the

bid it.

The permission to loan on real estate security, if accepted, would at once change the function of national bank associations to that of savings banks, and embark them in a business with which they are wholly unacquainted, and would be likely to involve them in serious loss.

The Carlisle School and Catholics. Speaker Crisp assumed his post of duty today, and called the House to order. Mr. Tarsney of Missouri asked unanimous

That opened up a novel search.

Dr. Parkhurst said it in the first place, and reiterated it to the reporters in the next place. "I want to know," he said, "where Jay Gould got that money."

Now, considering that Jay Gould didn't give the money to Parkhurst or to any of his set, but did entrust it to a specific organization for an announced purpose, it looks a little as though Erother Parkhurst was seeking a mild sensation for his own particular benefit.

The probabilities are Jay Gould could tell Mr. Parkhurst just where he got the money if he chose, but he isn't that kind of a man; and if he did, isn't it dollars to doughnuts that Parkhurst would jump into the same hole and see if he couldn't find another ten thousand for himsel?"

Into the proves his publicly propose.

There are no question of the honesty of Mr. Rockefeller's motive.

There can be no question of the honesty of Mr. Rockefeller's motive.

He was a very sick man.

He is today a very happy and grateful man, and he proves his publicly pronounced gratitude by a gift which is as a phenomenal in its proportions as it is wise in its channel.

Now, the rich men of New York are not styling a thousand, a hundred thousand, a million dollars every day, but as illustrations of the great beneficence of our wealthiest class it is perfectly fair to call attention to these gifts, and timely as well, because, as I have said, coming this particular week they are attracting attention and causing discussion at this particular time.

The probabilities are Jay Gould could tell with the same hole and see if he couldn't find another the honesty as proportions as it is wise in its channel.

Now, the rich men of New York are not grateful by the United States or any convict labor is being furnished to any department of the government. The rew was no objection, and the resolution to these gifts, and timely as well, because, as I have said, coming the training the did, isn't it dollars to doughnuts that Parkhurst would jump into the same hole and see if he couldn't said and

to any department of the government. There was no objection, and the resolution was adopted.

The House then went into committee of the whole on the Indian appropriation bill. Mr. Smith of Arizona offered an amendment to the clause appropriating \$40,000 for the purpose of irrigating Indian reservations, by providing that this sum shall be deducted from the appropriations made for the support of Indian schools situated east of the Missouri river.

Mr. Smith referred to what he characterized as a "scurrilous attack" made upon certain members of the House because they had deemed it proper to criticise the Carlisle school.

isle school.

It had been stated in this attack that the members had been under Catholic influ-

He was not by name alluded to, but he was opposed to this system of education without ever having heard a word from such a source. He opposed the system of education of Indians in the East, because he knew that that system was a failure.

He withdrew his amendment for the present.

ent. On motion of Mr. Sayers of Texas the Senate amendments to the census deficiency bill were non-concurred in, and a conference committee, composed of Messrs. Sayers, Holman and Dingley, was ordered. The House then adjourned.

Reciprocity the Theme. THURSDAY.-The proceedings in the Senthe action of the reciprocity clauses of the Ackinley act, between Senators Hale of

of which is given in another column. The Idaho election case was then taken igned the minority report) argued in favor of the right of Mr. Claggett to the seat. He ridiculed the position of Mr. Turpie—that the mere meeting together of a legislative body was an organization—and recalled the time when the House had been nine weeks trying to elect a speaker, during all of which time its members could not draw a dollar of pay or perform any official act. And yet, he said, according to Mr. Turpie's

theories, the House was an organized body all the time. Without finishing his argument, Mr. Vance yielded the floor and the Senate adjourned

First Contested Election Case. Mr. Brown of Indiana called up the firs contested election case of the session in the House today, it being that of Craig against

entitled to hold his seat.

Mr. Brown proceeded to discuss the case, but branched off to a consideration of Indiana politics and the famous "blocks of five" letter, the intention of which he declared to be to corrupt the people and debauch the ballot box. He also criticised the action of Judge William A. Woods of Indiana.

bers understand that this rhedomontade in regard to the history of Indiana politics had nothing to do with the case of Craig against Stewart? There was not a man in the House who did not know that his point was well taken and having said that he would with same his appeal.

who did not know that his point was well taken and having said that he would withdraw his appeal.

Continuing, Mr. Brown said that in his supplemental charge to the jury Judge Woods had prescribed a rule of evidence which, if adhered to, made it impossible, and was so intended, to convict the author of (or those connected with him in preparing or sending out) the miserable and criminal plan of debauching ballot boxes and corrupting voters, as set forth in the disgraceful "blocks-of-five" letter. But the scheme therein evolved required extraordinary and almost incomprehensible sums of money; and its founder and originator was equal to the emergency.

Large contributions of money had been secured and the subscription list contained the name of at least one eminent citizen of Pennsylvania, who had received the reward of official preferment for the part he took and the contribution he made.

After further discussion by Mr. Payntor of Kentucky, Mr. Powers of Vermont, and Mr. Cobb of Alabama, in favor of the contestant, and by Mr. Johnson of Indiana, W. A. Stone of Pennsylvania and Mr. Waugh of Indiana, in favor of the contestee, the Heuse without action adjourned.

Mr. Cleggett Speaks for Himself.

Mr. Cleggett Speaks for Himself. FRIDAY-In Senate today Mr. Frye introluced a bill to amend the law relating to hipping commissioners, seamen, owners of vessels and other parties, and said that it had been sent to him by the secretary of the Sailors' Union of the Pacific. Referred to he committee on commerce.

Mr. Frye made a statement for the information of senators and of the public in

mittee on commerce, to carry into effect certain recommendations of the United States delegates to the international marine The country might rest assured that the

relation to the bill now pending in the com-

made.
A conference was ordered on the census deticiency bill, and Messrs. Hale, Allison and Cockrell were appointed conferees on the part of the Senate.
The joint resolution to provide for an international bi-metallic agreement having been reached on the calendar, it was, on motion of Mr. Sherman, laid over without action.

been reached on the calendar, it was, on motion of Mr. Sherman, laid over without action.

The consideration of the Idaho election case was resumed, and Mr. Vance (of the minority of the committee) continued his argument begun yesterday in support of the claim of Mr. Claggett.

At the close of Mr. Vance's speech the conference report on the census deficiency bill was presented and agreed to, and a public building bill was reported and blaced on the calendar appropriating \$75,000 for Brockton, Mass.

The object of the journal required to be kept by Congress, he said, was not that the might be consulted to determine the authenticity of an act of Congress, but that there might be publicity of proceedings.

The signatures of the two presiding officers and of the president was complete authentication of that bill, providing the forms required had been complied with.

The suggestion that there might be a deliberate conspiracy between presiding officers and the President to make a law not passed by Congress, the said, was not thatit might be consulted to determine the authenticity of an act of Congress, but that there might be publicity of proceedings.

The object of the journal required to be kept by Congress, he said, was not thatit might be consulted to determine the authenticity of an act of Congress, but that there might be consulted to determine the authenticity of an act of Congress, but that there might be consulted to determine the authenticity of an act of Congress, but that then ticity of an act of Congress, but that then ticity of an act of Congress, the said, was not thatity might be consulted to determine the authenticity of an act of Congress, the said, was not thatity might be consulted to determine the authenticity of an act of Congress, the said, was not that thenticity of an act of Congress of the exp upolicity of proceedings.

The object of the journal required to determine the authenticity of an act of Congress of the exp upolicity of proceedings.

The signatures of the two publicity of proceeding

Without finishing his speech Mr. Claggett yielded, and the Idaho case went over without action.
The Senate adjourned until Monday.

Seat is Given to Mr. Craig. Mr. Enloe of Tennessee, in the House today, made an effort to President should act. secure the consideration of bills on All he had to ascerta Craig-Stewart contested election case, and was addressed by C. W. Stone of Pennsylvanua in support of the sitting memb After speeches by Messrs. Moore of Texas, O'Ferrell of Virginia, in favor of contestant,

O'Ferrell of Virginia, in favor of contestant, and Mr. Dalzell of Pennsylvania, in favor of contestee, Mr. O'Ferrell demanded the previous question, which was ordered without opposition.

The minority resolution confirming the right of Stewart to his seat was defeated. Yeas, 58; nays, 150.

The majority resolution seating Craig was adopted without division and Mr. Craig took the oath of office. Mr. Cockran of New York and Mr. Babbitt of Wisconsin yoted in favor of the Republican contestee.

Mr. Sayers of Texas submitted the conference report on the urgency deficiency bill and it was agreed to. As agreed to the bill appropriates \$428,664, being \$149,483 more than it carried when it originally passed the han it carried when it originally passed the senate. The bill for the relief of Aquilla

At the evening session an attempt was made to consider private pension bills, but t being disclosed that there was no quorum,

Army Officers as Indian Agents. SATURDAY .- The House early today went into committee of the whole, to consider the Indian appropriation bill.

Mr. Bowers of California offered an amendment authorizing the President to detail officers of the army as Indian agents when a vacancy occurred in any of the agencies. Mr. Holman of Indiana offered an amendment to the amendment providing that the army officers while acting as Indian agents shall be under the orders and direction of the secretary of the interior. Agreed to. Mr. Simpson of Kansas favored Mr. Bow-

ers' amendment. This was the first time he had ever heard

This was the first time he had ever heard an excuse for the existence of an army in this country. Here was a proposition to put the army in some useful employment, and a proposition to take political strikers out of office.

The committee agreed to Mr. Bowers amendment as amended, 123 to 43.

The committee then passed on to a consideration of the clause appropriating \$100,000 for the construction and repair of Indian day and industrial schools, and on motion of Mr. Lynch of Wisconsin an amendment was adopted providing that all school houses erected under this appropriation shall be built on the reservation, or as near the boundary of the reservation as may be practicable.

The United States Circuit Court for the southern district of New York decided against the United States supreme Court adversely to the constitutionality of the 'mo quorum' method of parliamentary procedure.

The court, in an opinion by Justice Brewer, holds that the 'mo quorum' rule was valid, and that the House of Representatives had a right to make such a rule.

Heads a Crown Would Fit.

be practicable.

Mr. Reed of Maine presented his views on the Indian problem and advocated a proposition increasing by \$300,000 the appropriation for the education of the red men.

The Indians must be educated as a whole. It was useless to take a child here and there and after educating him send him back to a savage tribe to again become a blanket Indian.

There were today 30,000 Indian children

The government was educating 20,000, but t was rich enough and sensible enough to educate all.

It would be a fundamental mistake on the part of this nation to stop in the work of education.

The people of this country were composed of many races. These races must be made homeogenous and they must be made one race—a race that had the same idea of civilization and progress.

race—a race that had the same idea of civili-zation and progress.

Mr. Reed of Maine offered an amendment increasing from \$1,000,000 to \$1,300,000 the appropriatiation for the support of Indian day and industrial schools. Lost, Pending final action on the bill the com-mittee rose and the House adjourned.

LATEST IN BONNETS.

ate today were enlivened by a debate on Extremely Minute, but Appreciated at the Theatre.

At a very smart wedding lately the "last Maine and Vest of Mississippi, a full report thing in bonnets" was noticeable for its ever so glad you married into our family. extreme minuteness, in many cases being merely a couple of velvet bands with up, and Mr. Vance (who, with Mr. Gray, aggressive little bows or aigrettes in front.





these, for the most part, are of narrow vet, with no ends to speak of. Two of prettiest were in the one case simple wreath of small pink roses with black House today, it being that of craig against Stewart, from the 24th district of Pennsylvania. The majority of the committee is in favor of the contestant, Craig, and the minority holds that the sitting member is

bauch the ballot box. He also criticised the action of Judge William A. Woods of Indiana.

He was interrupted by a point of order from Mr. E. B. Taylor of Ohio, that the remarks of the gentlemen were not directed to the question under consideration. The speaker pro tem (Mr. Hatch) overruled the point of order.

Mr. Taylor appealed from the decision. Did not the chair understand and the member of the gentlemen where the decision. The speaker pro tem (Mr. Hatch) overruled the point of order.

Mr. Taylor appealed from the decision. Did not the chair understand and the member of the provided of the provided the point of order.

Mr. Taylor appealed from the decision. Did not the chair understand and the member of the provided th

Kinley Bill.

Exceptions Overruled-Decision in Favor of Reed's Rulings.

'Quorum Counting" Constitutional-Congress Can Make Such Rule.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 29.-The three cases in which importers sought to test the constitutionality of the McKinley tariff act were today decided by the United States Supreme Court. The titles of these three cases are: Boyd Sutton & Co. and Herman Sternbach & Co. each versus the United States, and Joel B.

Erhardt, collector of the port of New York, and Marshall Field & Co. vs. Clark, collector of the port of Chicago.

The grounds on which it was maintaine that the tariff was unconstitutional were that the tobacco rebate section of the bill had been omitted in its enrolment after passage by Congress, and therefore that the bill signed by the President was not the bill passed by the legislative department of the government; that the reciprocity feature was a transmission to the executive of the law-making power, and therefore vitiating the whole act, and lastly that the act was void because of the sugar bounty

The court affirmed the judgments of the New York and Illinois Circuit Courts of the United States in favor of the consti-

tutionality of the act. Justice Harlan read the opinion of the court. He said that the court had given most careful and deliberate attention to the question now raised for the first time as to courts determining whether an act signed by the President was actually the law

passed by Congress.

The object of the journal required to be

lative power, but simply gave the President power to determine whether the time had arrived when requirements of Congress as to the act taking effect had arrived.

The President, the court says, is not vested with any real legislative power. Congress prescribed the conditions under which the

All he had to ascertain was that a particu the private calendar, but the House pre-ferred to resume the discussion of the lar fact existed, and then it was directed All are neatly printed from bold type, are that he execute the act. The President was bound in paper covers and are delivered free of a mere agent of the law-making power. With respect to sugar bounties, the court says the argument that the validity of the whole act is involved in the question as to whether or not this clause is valid is so obvious an error as not to warrant much argument.

There is no such connection between this part of the act and the other sections as to warrant the court in assuming that the rest of the act would not have been adopted but for the adoption of the bounty system. They are entirely separate in purpose Justice Lamar and Chief Justice Fuller concurred in the findings of the court, but dissented from that part holding the reciprocity section constitutional.

They held that it was a transfer of legisla tive power, but concurred in the conclusion reached, on the ground that there was not a ones, Sr., was passed.

The House then took a recess until 8 vital connection between the reciprocity section and the tariff portions of the act.

REED'S RULINGS UPHELD.

Supreme Court Declares Quorum Count ing Constitutional. WASHINGTON, Feb. 29.-The "no quorum" case, in which the legality of the Dingley worsted act was attacked by Ballin, Joseph

United States Supreme Court. The Dingley act was passed through the action of Speaker Reed in counting a quorum when there was a quorum of mem bers present, but not voting. The importers maintained that Speaker Reed's action was in violation of the Consti-

tution and that the act passed in this manner was void. The United States Circuit Court for the

The Times prints the following list of the

first 18 names in succession to the British crown, The letters S., G. S., G. D. and G. G. D. stand for son, grandson, granddaughter and great-granddaughter, and indicate the relationship of the person named to her

Princess State of Edinburgh, G. D.
Princess Victoria of Edinburgh, G. D.
Princess Beatrice of Edinburgh, G. D.
Princess Beatrice of Edinburgh, G. D.
Duke of Connaught, S.
Princes Margaret of Connaught, G. D.
Princess Victoria of Connaught, G. D.
Duke of Albany, G. S.
Princess Allee of Albany, G. D.

Cause for Complacency. Pittsburg Bulletin. Wee daughter (admiringly)-You're such a darling, sweet mamma! So pretty and stylish. I'm so glad that— Mamma-Well, dear, go on.

Wee daughter (patronizingly)-Well, I'm

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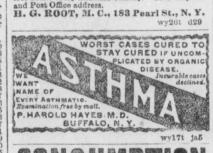
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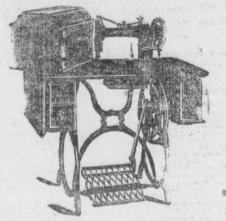
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can use it accompanies each mac

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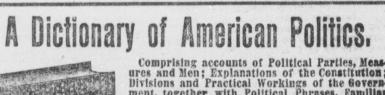
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